FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 222 *16 November 1983*

ARGENTINA

Foreign Minister Comments on UN Speech B 1
Alfonsin, Team Move to Buenos Aires Hotel B 1
More Foreign Leaders To Attend Inauguration B 2
President-Elect Appoints CONADE Secretary B 2
Foreign Minister-Designate Discusses Issues B 2
Foreign Policy Guidelines B 2
Relations With U.S. B 6
[BUENOS AIRES HERALD 13 Nov]
Electoral Board Turns Down Peronist Request B 7
Air Force Commander in Chief Visits India B 7

BRAZIL

Amended Security Law Submitted to Congress D 1
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 9 Nov]
Discussions on Poland's Trade Debt To Be Held D 2
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 9 Nov]
Briefs: Natural Gas Deposit Discovered D 2

CHILE

Worker Sets Himself on Fire in Protest E 1
Church Leader on Immolation, CNI E 1
Pinochet Deplores Death, Defends CNI E 2
15,000 Attend Funeral; Violence Reported E 3
Briefs: Politicial Journal Reappears E 3

PERU

Percovich on Elections, Cabinet Resignations Call J 1
Shining Path Attempts To Destroy Ballots Sunday J 2
Lima Mayor-Elect Discusses Programs, Problems J 3
Economy Ministry Employees' Strike Said Illegal J 3
Havana Reports Strikes by Various Groups J 3

MEXICO

Reply to Honduras Outlines Foreign, C.A. Policies M 1
Sepulveda Stresses Nonintervention M 2
Parliamentary Delegation To Visit Nicaragua M 2
Briefs: Ambassadors Present Credentials; Vessel Detention M 2

PANAMA

Vice President Addresses National Assembly N 1
Remarks Denied, Replaced N 2
Station Explains Shuffle [Managua] N 3
Paper Comments on 'Dual Policy' N 3
[LA PRENSA 14 Nov]

Defense Forces Commander Departs for Washington N 4
Colombian Defense Minister Returns Home N 4
[LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 14 Nov]

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Volio Cites 'Meddling' as Cause for Resignation P 1
Havana Notes Resignation P 1
Volio Protests New 'Aggression' From Nicaragua P 2
Government Denies U.S. Combat Troops To Arrive P 2
Monge Speaks to Press About Contadora, U.S. Trip P 2
[LA PRENSA LIBRE 17 Nov]
Monge Plans To Attend Argentine Inauguration P 3
Minister Announces Increased Coastal Patrols P 3

EL SALVADOR

Reportage on Government, Rebel Military Activity P 4
Counterinsurgency in San Vicente P 4
Further on San Vicente P 4
Clashes in San Miguel P 5
San Lorenzo Casualties P 5
Electrical Towers Sabotaged P 5
Havana Reports on San Vicente P 6
FMLN Reports Captured Materiel P 6
[Farabundo Marti]

GUATEMALA

Minister Expresses Concern About Violence P 6
[EL GRAFICO 15 Nov]
Acts of Violence, Casualties in Capital Reported P 7
Havana Reports FAR Seizure of Small Town P 7

HONDURAS

FRG Bundestag Delegation Visits Tegucigalpa P 7
Meets Congress Officials P 7
Meeting With Paz P 8
[LA TRIBUNA 14 Nov]

NICARAGUA

Borge Assures U.S. Envoy of Foreigners' Security P 8
FRP Expects 'Complete' U.S. Support of Contadora P 9
FRG Bundestag Delegation Arrives on Visit P 9
Draft Security Treaties for Central America P 10
[Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA 7 Nov]
CDS 'Conditions' on Food Supply Criticized P 25
Government Requests Food Aid From Finland P 26
Talks With U.S. Educators, Students 'Successful' P 26
SEIA Secretary Allegrett Arrives in Managua P 26
Havana Notes Visit P 27
Peace Committee Leader on WPC Event in Mexico P 27
CONIPAZ Group Leaves for Vienna, Greece P 27
ARDE Command Reports Attack on Military Post P 28
[Voice of Sandino]

CUBA

Raul Castro Honors Grenadians in Holguin Q 1
Raul Castro's Speech Q 1
Dead Returned to Grenada Q 7
Imprisoned Grenadian Leaders Transferred to Jail Q 7
Bolivian Congressmen Honor Fallen Cubans Q 7

CARIBBEAN

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

Government Grateful for U.S. Role in Grenada S 1

BARBADOS

Tull Says Country Does Not Regret Grenada Role S 1

GRENADA

Coard Denies Role in Events Leading to Coup S 1

GUADELOUPE

20 Injured in Bomb Explosion in Capital S 2

ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

Parliament Resolution Approves Grenada Action S 2
Part of Police Contingent Returns From Grenada S 2

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Venezuelan Foreign Minister Visits, Departs S 3
Visit of Cuban Trade Delegation Postponed S 3
Review of Relations With Caricom Called For S 3
Prime Minister Chambers Off to London, New Delhi S 4

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON UN SPEECH

PY151350 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Excerpt] The 38th UN General Assembly is being held in New York. We have a report from our correspondent at the United Nations.

[Begin recording] The UN General Assembly is discussing the Malvinas Islands issue. Argentine Foreign Minister Juan Ramon Aguirre Lanari has just concluded a vigorous speech. He was the first speaker in the assembly. At the conclusion of the assembly, we held a brief conversation with the foreign minister.

[Reporter] Are you satisfied with the current political climate at the United Nations?

[Aguirre Lanari] Of course, we came to fulfill a duty with a profound conviction. We are ready to make every effort that we can, but I believe that at this time we have played our cards and I trust that once again the international community will give us their majority support regarding the proposal we have held jointly with other Latin American countries. [Words indistinct] which is not easy. This year we had to encounter a new British campaign unleashed with its economic power and diplomatic links to the Commonwealth throughout the world. But I trust that the international community will again support the just cause of all Argentines.

[Reporter] As you said, Mr Aguirre Lanari, this economic power does not only include banks, large insurance companies, and other enterprises which are leaders in the world.

[Aguirre Lanari] Yes, we have been able to see this through our embassies and the movements made by Great Britain [words indistinct] in a few more days is going to hold a meeting of the Commonwealth as a way to strengthen its links with the different countries that make up this organization.

[Reporter] Justice is on our side. I hope we Argentines can win.

[Aguirre Lanari] I hope so. [end recording]

ALFONSIN, TEAM MOVE TO BUENOS AIRES HOTEL

PY150220 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2210 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Nov (NA) -- Minutes before 1900 today, President-elect Raul Alfonsin arrived at the Panamericano Hotel, located on the corner of Carlos Pellegrini and Lavalle Streets some 100 meters from the obelisk, in Buenos Aires. Alfonsin will remain there until he assumes power.

The Radical leader and his team will occupy the two top stories of the hotel, where they will continue adjusting the first government measures.

He was received at the hotel by some 200 people who chanted his name and crowded around him, hindering his arrival at the hotel's elevator.

The president-elect was accompanied by his wife, Lorenza Barreneche, and he will remain there until he assumes power.

MORE FOREIGN LEADERS TO ATTEND INAUGURATION

PY151453 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0043 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Nov (DYN) -- Nine foreign government leaders have already confirmed that they will visit this capital on 10 December to attend the inauguration of the new Argentine constitutional government led by Raul Alfonsin.

Presidential spokesman Jose Ignacio Lopez tonight reported that the presence of the following leaders at the inauguration has been confirmed: Costa Rican President Luis Monge Alvarez, Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry, Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez Marquez, and French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy.

The following foreign officials have also confirmed that they will attend the inauguration: Edgardo Paz Barnica, foreign minister of Honduras; Raimond Probst, Swiss secretary of state for foreign affairs [name and title as received]; Joao Leitao de Abreu, chief of the Brazilian Civilian Household; and Alejandro Orfila, the OAS secretary general.

PRESIDENT-ELECT APPOINTS CONADE SECRETARY

PY152238 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1948 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Nov (NA) -- President-elect Raul Alfonsin has appointed accountant Juan Sourrouille as the secretary of the National Council for Development (CONADE). Sourrouille is currently the head of the Institute for Socioeconomic Development (IDES) and is also an ECLA consultant.

FOREIGN MINISTER-DESIGNATE DISCUSSES ISSUES

Foreign Policy Guidelines

PY102026 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2352 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Nov (DYN) -- Dante Caputo, the future Argentine foreign minister, today said that the Beagle Channel conflict will probably be resolved much faster than the Malvinas conflict, since Argentina does not intend to cease "de jure" hostilities with Great Britain. He ratified Argentina's pro-Western stance, although he pointed out that "West does not mean the United States."

During an exclusive interview granted to DYN today, Caputo also pointed out that it will be Argentina's responsibility in Latin America "to be the first country to begin a democratization process after the military authoritarianism and state terrorism implemented in the Southern Cone at the beginning of the seventies and it will have to prove to the rest of the countries that "it is possible to pull out of the ditch," although he rejected any possible interference in the domestic affairs of neighboring countries. The text of Caputo's interview with DYN follows:

[Question] What will be guidelines of the new constitutional government's foreign policy?

[Answer] Well, basically it will be to restore Argentina's position in the international sphere. In this regard, the great difference between this period and the previous one is that foreign policy will no longer seek to "disguise" the image of a country which, internally, revealed such a harsh and tragic situation during the past few years. Therefore, the Argentine international image will reflect the country's domestic situation, and its foreign policy will no longer be a policy of disguise.

We believe that if we seek peace within the country, it means that we seek peace abroad; and that if we seek to restore respect for human rights in the country, we are going to struggle for the respect of human rights abroad -- in all countries.

[Question] Does that mean that Argentina is going to sign the San Jose Pact?

[Answer] Yes, that definitely means we are going to sign the Costa Rican Pact, that we will accept falling under the jurisdiction of the Inter-American Human Rights Court, as we have already stated in our platform.

I believe that at this moment Argentine foreign policy has the best opportunity to change the difficult situation Argentina has experienced, and I am certain that the Argentine democratic process has created great expectations in Latin America and other countries, including Europe, and that we are in a better position to set the basis to launch a new Argentine international policy.

I think that the international policy we are going to implement has two important paths. On one hand, there is the path of conflicts, that is, solving the most important problems around which the entire Argentine foreign policy of the past few years has revolved -- I am referring to the conflicts over the Beagle Channel and Malvinas. But this is not, cannot, and should not be the only Argentine foreign policy. There is another policy, there are other paths for Argentine foreign policy which, in terms of conflicts, not only refer to defensive but to offensive policy. We cannot focus our entire foreign policy on these conflicts, but this does not mean we minimize them. I want to point out that we have the opportunity to carry out a new type of foreign policy.

[Question] In what spheres will this new Argentine foreign policy develop?

[Answer] I think we have the very important task of implementing nonconventional international economic mechanisms to promote trade. Naturally, these mechanisms should not cause drastic changes in the entire previous system. The main objective of this mechanism will be to establish a network, an important network, to promote exports and trade among all countries that could be our buyers. We have always acknowledged the protest against the protectionist measures implemented by the EEC and other countries, but we are convinced that these protests are not effective and that our achievements will be the results of our commercial offensive. If these protests should ever have any effect, all the better, but we are not going to wait around for the other countries to acknowledge these protests before we carry out an active export policy. Therefore, a great part of the Argentine foreign policy structure should be directed to this commercial offensive which Argentina should launch in the international market in the next few years. I think this will mark a certain difference in the style of the foreign policy Argentine is implementing.

Regarding the foreign service, I want to point out that in my opinion the professionalization of the service, the upgrading of the diplomatic career, and, above all, the training of new administrative and diplomatic personnel are absolutely priority issues. This means that we must strengthen the Foreign Service Institute as the most appropriate way to obtain the trained personnel we need.

[Question] What is your experience in this field? The fact that you were appointed despite not having any apparent ties to the diplomatic field has caught the attention of many sectors.

[Answer] I have experience in the political field. I have worked mainly in the political field. I have been (Raul) Alfonsin's adviser during the last few years, particularly in the last few months, and during the election campaign. I would say that foreign policy is divided into two fronts: On one hand, the establishment of a foreign policy; on the other, diplomatic activity, a tool through which one implements that policy.

I believe that Alfonsin appointed me because he wanted someone who had worked closely with him throughout these past years to lead our nation's foreign policy. This shows that our nation's foreign policy will be handled directly by the president. However, I do have vast experience in the government field; I have been devoted to reorganizing the public sector. I would say that I have earned my living by reorganizing the public administration offices throughout Latin America.

[Question] Were you trying to do away with bureaucratic procedures?

[Answer] Yes, to a certain extent, but I was also trying to make the administrative apparatus more effective.

[Question] Undoubtedly the most important conflict now confronting Argentina at the foreign policy level is the Malvinas Islands situation. Will the government order an end to hostilities against Great Britain?

[Answer] No, not a de jure end to hostilities, because if we accept a de jure end to hostilities at this time, we would be accepting the status quo and the military occupation of the islands. We have expressed this position and we shall continue to uphold it. We will change this position when the United Kingdom accepts resuming negotiations within the framework of UN Resolutions 2065 and 37/9 and takes even further steps within the UN framework.

[Question] How do you view Argentine-UK relations for the short term?

[Answer] I do not know; we have to see.

[Question] Regarding the other important conflict, the Beagle Channel conflict, what will the new government do in the short term?

[Answer] I believe that this conflict will be resolved within a reasonably short period. Our position is well known: We will accept the papal proposal, expressly upholding the vital issue of the two-ocean principle. But these are two different issues. The solution to the Malvinas conflict will undoubtedly take longer because of the UK's domestic situation, while the Beagle Channel issue will probably be resolved within a short time.

[Question] Will there be a meeting between Presidents Alfonsin and Pinochet within a short time?

[Answer] There is nothing definite yet in this regard. I believe that first we should achieve some progress at the diplomatic level. We have to achieve an agreement on a long and complex negotiation that has been carried out for many years. Once we have achieved this, then we shall proceed to establish more important contacts.

[Question] Can there be a meeting at the foreign ministers level?

[Answer] We do not reject this possibility, but we shall have to study the issue more closely.

[Question] What is your view on the Central American situation and on U.S. policy in that area?

[Answer] We condemn and will continue to condemn any intervention in the domestic affairs of any country. The Central American situation is particularly serious since it may deteriorate even further and become one of the biggest areas of conflict in the world, even more than it already is. But we shall be inflexible in our position and we will continue to condemn any U.S. intervention in the domestic policy of the Central American countries. This does not mean that we ignore the presence of the Soviet Union in the region. Our great concern is that to a certain extent the destiny of these countries, of the Latin American countries, is subjected to the confrontation between the superpowers. Therefore, in the end, the liberation movement of the Latin American countries is subjected, limited, and restricted to the confrontation between the two superpowers.

Regarding the Central American issue in particular, we will uphold the position that calls for the need to make the Contadora Group more dynamic, since it is the most competent mechanism to resolve this conflict. But we uphold a clear position in this regard: We condemn the interference in the domestic affairs of other countries; we believe that Latin America should not be involved in the confrontation between the two superpowers; and we believe that we should seek to find more competent negotiating mechanisms to solve the problems that Central America is experiencing.

[Question] Moving to another point, in recent years Argentina has had an almost privileged relation with the Soviet Union...

[Answer] Commercially.

[Question] Commercially yes, but this also had political consequences, especially at international forums. What will relations be in the future?

[Answer] I believe that it is quite clear what our position will be. We will not exert any ideological discrimination in commercial relations with the East European countries. We will try to diversify our exports for reasons of national interest, because an exclusive buyer creates in practice relations of dependency that do not benefit our country. This does not mean that we will limit expansion of our trade with the Soviet Union, but rather that we will seek new buyers to further expand our trade.

[Question] In recent years the Soviets have insisted on the need to even up bilateral trade by increasing exports to Argentina through participation in large public works projects being planned in our country. Will it be possible to satisfy that need?

[Answer] Correct. I know about the Argentine-Soviet balance of trade, which is obviously tilted in our favor. I believe that we can make important progress in trade. The country's economic recovery will in fact create opportunities in the internal market for sellers in a way not possible before. A country at a standstill like Argentina offers few opportunities for other countries to sell their products. As we undertake large projects, and as economic recovery gets underway, possibilities will be created for more balanced trade with the Soviet Union.

[Question] In the awarding of large projects, will Argentina's purchasers then have no priority?

[Answer] I believe that Argentina's interests will be given priority. Argentina needs to buy the best technology at the best terms. This will be a priority in the country's buying policy.

[Question] Some West European regimes have expressed sympathy toward the new government. Will this change Argentina's relations with the West European bloc?

[Answer] The thing is that although we advocate a position of nonalignment, we belong to the West. This is not an empty phrase, because we share some fundamental values with the Western world -- which is not just one country, which is not just the United States. The lines of economic and political development the West European countries are following are of great interest to us, because they represent for the West alternate paths toward the development of strong democracies and toward economic development processes free of the savagery, you might say, of some models that capitalism has adopted in some countries. In this sense, Western Europe is very important to us.

[Question] For some observers, the Argentine democratic opening can trigger a regional chain reaction affecting authoritarian regimes still existing in the Southern Cone. How do you believe this will affect our country's relations with its neighbors?

[Answer] Well, this has many aspects. In the first place, we ask of others what we ask of ourselves. Noninterference in the internal affairs of other states is a rule which applies just as strictly here. The democratization processes are up to the people of those fraternal countries, and the Argentine Government is not going to interfere in such matters in any way whatsoever.

In the political arena, however, we will show solidarity with the Latin American democratic movement struggling to reestablish democracy. We will do this only in the political arena. This means that the UCR as a political party, not as the government party, will seek closer contacts with parties working to further democratization processes in countries in the continent.

The third aspect I want to bring up regarding your question is that this transition process taking place in Argentina is different from others in the past. This is not just another swing of the same old pendulum. It is different because this is the first country in Latin America -- except perhaps for Bolivia, which represents a very special situation -- which is setting in motion a democratization process after the military authoritarianism and state terrorism which took hold in the Southern Cone in the seventies. After these peculiar forms of military intervention, Argentina is the first country to attempt a process of democratic reconstruction or democratic construction. To the extent that we succeed, we will have shown the way that it is possible to come out of a period of violence and terrorism by both sides. Hope will have been kindled for the people who have the same experience and are struggling for democracy in their own countries.

So there are three different aspects: 1) no interference in affairs of other states; 2) political solidarity expressed through political parties; and 3) the great responsibility to consolidate the democratization process in Argentina and to show other Latin American countries that it is possible to come out of the tunnel.

Relations With U.S.

PY141249 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 13 Nov 83 p 1

[By Douglas Tweedale]

[Text] "If the United States wants to lift its arms embargo, they can go right ahead and lift it, but they should know that buying arms is not one of our priorities," Foreign Minister-designate Dante Caputo said on Friday.

Caputo said in an interview that the new Radical government would view the resumption of U.S. arms sales as "an interesting signal" from Washington. But he warned that "they will be selling a product that is not on our priority list" and said that "we would prefer to see other signals of peace instead."

United States President Ronald Reagan reportedly wants to lift a congressional ban on military assistance to Argentina as a gesture of good will to the new Argentine Government. The ban, known as the Humphrey-Kennedy Amendment to the Foreign Assistance Act, was imposed by the U.S. Congress in 1978 because of massive human rights violations by the military government here.

Asked what signals the government of President-elect Raul Alfonsin would prefer to see from the Reagan administration, Caputo replied "that they lift instead the curtain of fear that hangs over Central America with the threat of military intervention.

"And that request goes for the Soviet Union as well as for the U.S.," the future foreign minister said.

Caputo also revealed that defence of human rights in the international arena will become one of the bastions of Argentine foreign policy after Alfonsin takes office next December 10. He said that a specific plan exists for Argentina to play a prominent role in international government bodies as a promoter of human rights. "We will reflect abroad what we do at home," Caputo added.

Caputo also said that "one of the first things we will do is to try to revive the Contadora Group's peace proposal for Central America." "I think it needs reviving urgently," he said.

Caputo said he would form a task force to try to find a solution to the Central American issue immediately and did not rule out the possibility that the four Latin American presidents who proposed the Contadora plan (Colombia's Belisario Betancur, Mexico's Miguel de la Madrid, Panama's Ricardo de la Espriella, and Venezuela's Luis Herrera Campins) could meet in Buenos Aires on the occasion of Alfonsin's inauguration on December 10.

ELECTORAL BOARD TURNS DOWN PERONIST REQUEST

PY160210 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1255 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] La Plata, 15 Nov (NA) -- The national electoral board, which has jurisdiction over Buenos Aires Province, has turned down the Peronist request to cancel the elections in Buenos Aires Province.

In a resolution issued in reply to the request submitted by Leonidas Fiore, the Justicialist Party legal adviser, the electoral board decided "to turn down the request and to continue releasing the final vote counts as they become available." The resolution added that the electoral board will decide on "what action to take in each specific case" reported by the Peronist party in Buenos Aires.

AIR FORCE COMMANDER IN CHIEF VISITS INDIA

PY152221 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Argentine Air Force Commander in Chief Augusto Hughes is in India on an official 5-day visit. Prior to returning to our country, Hughes will tour a few airbases.

AMENDED SECURITY LAW SUBMITTED TO CONGRESS

PY110243 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 9 Nov 83 p 4

[Text] Yesterday President Joao Figueiredo submitted to Congress the bill amending the National Security Law, whose main feature is a reduction of the number of crimes from 40 to 22. The president requested that the vote on the bill be made on a priority basis. Some crimes which are already codified in the Law of the Press and the Penal Code have been removed, and calumny and defamation have now been classified as crimes against national security only when they affect the heads of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches.

Under this bill, killing a foreign official and offending a head of government visiting the country are common crimes; penalties of up to 2 years can be suspended; and penal actions must be made public, compelling the inquest authority to inform the judge of such an action immediately. All told, in addition to the first three articles of the National Security Law now in force (No 6620 of 17 December 1978), the bill does away with 19 articles (14 through 20, 30 through 35, 37, 38, 41, 45, 49, and 50) in Chapter II "On Crimes and Penalties."

The introduction notes that the bill is less severe than the existing law, "without, however, omitting deeds which most seriously violate or threaten to violate the country's internal or external security, the representative and democratic regime, the federal government, the state of law, or are injurious to the person of the chiefs of the federal government."

In the bill's introduction, Justice Minister Ibrahim Abi-Ackel states that since 1935 the laws dealing with crimes against national security have had the characteristics of special legislation, "considering the need for amendments to suit political and social contingencies." He stressed the fact that there is a modern tendency "to attach a lesser degree of severity to those crimes and to reduce the number of crimes under the special legislation, since many crimes are provided for in codes and other laws." In addition to deleting several crimes in the current National Security Law, the bill reduces the number of incriminating rules from 40 to 22. The bill provides for the benefit of conditional suspension of penalties in 11 crimes, whenever the penalty is less than a 2-year imprisonment.

Some crimes which are already codified in the Law of the Press and the Penal Code have been excluded from the National Security Law, retaining in it only those crimes which have to be more severely or quickly punished because doing so is considered essential for the security of the institutions and the democratic regime. As for crimes against public reputation, the bill proposes that calumny and defamation be punished only when they affect the chiefs of the three branches of government (executive, legislative, and judicial), referring all other cases to the Penal Code, the Electoral Code, and the Law of the Press.

Under the new provisions, according to an adviser to the justice minister, the cases now pending in the Military Court or the Federal Supreme Court will be transferred to ordinary courts. The cases of persons who have already been sentenced under the current National Security Law will be reviewed. If a new penalty of less than 2 years is applied, it can be suspended for a period of 2 to 6 years.

In addition to making the text of the National Security Law shorter by the elimination of 19 articles, the bill sent to Congress by the executive branch incorporates modifications which have been requested by civilian organizations and opposition parties. The following are the main innovations introduced in the National Security Law:

Making public through the media false or tendentious news or incomplete or distorted facts so as to create bad feelings among the people against legitimate authority will no longer be a crime. Violation of diplomatic immunity; any kind of violence against a visiting foreign chief of state, and desecration of the national flag, emblem, or seal or of those of friendly nations hen they are displayed in public places have been eliminated as crimes under the National Security Law. The assassination of an official or a foreigner who is in the country at the invitation of the government or in his country's service or on a study mission will not be prosecuted under the law, even if the murder is committed for political reasons.

Only the heads of the three branches of government (executive, legislative, and judicial) can press action under the amended law in cases of libel and defamation; government ministers and state governors cannot do so. The bill removes from the Justice Ministry the power to suspend for as long as 60 days the operation of radio and television stations, as well as its authority to order the seizure of books, newspapers, magazines, bulletins, pamphlets, movies, and pictures.

In addition to providing for retroactivity in order to benefit those who are now under trial or who have already been sentenced under the current National Security Law, the bill provides for the suspension of less than 2-year sentences. Of 22 misdeeds which are actionable under the law, 11 can be punished as suspended sentences.

In the chapter on the prosecution of indictees, the bill mandates that the penal action be made public and reduces from 30 to 15 days the period for which the indictee can be held in custody during the investigative phase. The authority conducting the investigation is under the obligation to immediately report the fact to the judge, considering that secret investigations will no longer be allowed. The period of time during which indictees can be held incommunicado at the beginning of investigations will be a maximum of 8 days.

DISCUSSIONS ON POLAND'S TRADE DEBT TO BE HELD

PY111532 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 9 Nov 83

[Text] Mailson da Nobrega, secretary general of the Brazilian Finance Ministry, and a Polish delegation headed by Foreign Trade Vice Minister Andrzej Dorosz [title as published] will begin discussing the problem of Poland's debt with Brazil, which already amounts to $1.6 billion, in Brasilia today.

Mailson da Nobrega only yesterday returned from Tokyo, where he held meetings with Japanese authorities to obtain $500 million for the Tubarao Iron and Steel Mill, and thus was unable to meet with the Polish delegation yesterday. On his part, Tarcisio Marciano de Rocha, head of the Finance Ministry international adviser's office, stated that any subject brought up during the meeting to be held today with the Polish delegation will refer to Poland's debt with Brazil.

BRIEFS

NATURAL GAS DEPOSIT DISCOVERED -- The reserves of natural gas in Jurua, Higher Amazon, have increased to 260 billion square meters. The discovery of a new deposit increased the region's reserves 5-fold. [Excerpt] [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1600 GMT 10 Nov 83 PY]

WORKER SETS HIMSELF ON FIRE IN PROTEST

PY122143 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Hugo Cepeda, member of the Democratic Alliance, union member (Hernol Flores), and former councilwoman Carmen Frei have expressed their profound sorrow over the Buddhist monk-style suicide of a worker who was desperate for information about his daughter and son, who have been arrested by the National Intelligence Center [CNI].

This event which has shaken the country and has been reported around the world, took place in downtown Concepcion yesterday. At approximately 1600, 50-year-old worker Sebastian Acevaedo Becerra, driven to despair by the situation of his daughter and son, shouted his plight as he sprayed himself with gasoline and set himself on fire, becoming a human torch before the astonished people.

Just before the worker died, his daughter Maria Candelaria, a 25-year-old worker, was released by the CNI. The woman, a mother of two children, was able to talk to her father on the telephone before he died. Maria Candelaria said that her father told her to take care of his grandchildren and to remember him. She disclosed that she was arrested early in the morning 3 days ago. She was taken from her father's home by CNI agents who arrived in four vehicles. She said that she was blindfolded and then taken to a secret place with seven other persons, including her brother. She added that she was tortured with electricity. Upon her release, she was forced to sign a declaration saying that she was well treated. She added that she was threatened not to say anything about what happened. Nothing is known about her brother. It is presumed that he is being held in the CNI facilities in the Playa Balnca sector of Coronel.

Santiago Archbishop Monsignor Juan Francisco Fresno said: We are in pain because of the suicide committed by worker Sebastian Acevedo, who took his life because he did not know the whereabouts of his children.

Church Leader on Immolation, CNI

PY151155 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1615 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] Commenting on the case of a worker who immolated himself, Santiago General Vicar Monsignor Juan de Castro has asked for the dissolution of the CNI [National Intelligence Center] and said that torturers are self-excommunicated from the viewpoint of the Catholic Church.

De Castro, who is also the vicar of solidarity, deeply regretted the death of worker Sebastian Acevedo. He said that for years now the church has pointed out that the CNI is not legally empowered to arrest people, except when searching for weapons duly authorized by a judge.

[Begin De Castro recording] The CNI is not empowered to detain anyone, yet it does and the courts and the government tolerate it. We must also tolerate it because we do not have a chance of influencing the decisionmaking on this issue. This is illegal and should not be done. Normal detention procedures are not followed in most cases. CNI agents do not identify themselves, they do not give a copy of the arrest warrant, they do not show a warrant, and they do not tell relatives where they are taking the detainee. [end recording]

Confinement in secret jails is unconstitutional, he said. Detainees are blindfolded and held incommunicado for up to 20 days, he added. Msgr Juan de Castro said that the law is not respected and that the case of the immolated worker is a consequence of this situation.

[Begin De Castro recording] The worker who immolated himself could not bear the situation that hundreds of persons have suffered. I imagine that he was deeply distressed, wondering where his children were. He apparently had a very special and affectionate relationship with his children. His economic situation and the fact that he was unemployed may have greatly distressed him and led him to immolate himself to protest against this situation, demanding the release of his children. I wonder how many people will have to immolate themselves until the law is respected in Chile and until human rights are respected by the law. [end recording]

Chilean bishops have pointed out that we are gradually losing respect for man and for life; thus, we are being driven toward a serious moral crisis, the vicar said. He deplored the death of Sebastian Acevedo and noted that it was not suicide.

[Begin De Castro recording] This is a very sad case. I hope the sacrifice that this man made [De Castro changes thought]...because it was not suicide. This man did not commit suicide. He put an end to his life asking God to forgive him for what he was doing. This is why he was granted absolution. He did not commit suicide; he killed himself because he was in despair, because he loved his children, and because he wanted the law to be some again respected in Chile. [end recording]

I hope the authorities will reflect on this event, because they can change the situation, he added.

[Begin De Castro recording] The announcement of a political opening, of democratization, and of concern over economic recovery will be meaningless if these basic problems involving respect for life and human beings are not radically solved. Apparently, some organizations, including Concepcion chruch officials, have asked for the dissolution of the CNI. I agree with that. We do not need the CNI. The organizations that the Constitution sets forth as security agencies, namely, the investigations department and Carabineros, can do the job. [end recording]

The CNI has caused so much pain and death, Msgr De Castro went on, recalling the death of Professor Alvarez Santibanex and university student Jose Eduardo Jara. He then expressed the hope that this case will awaken the people's conscience.

[Begin De Castro recording] I hope this self-immolation, which is a true sacrifice, will act as an interpellation for the conscience of many persons who have the power to change this situation, preventing us from being led along an immoral course and from being being plunged into an increasingly chaotic situation from the viewpoint of human rights. [end recording]

The Chilean bishops, the vicar recalled, have officially asked the Vatican for the excommunication of torturers. He noted that even though excommunication of non-Christians is of little use, torturers have been excommunicated by the church anyway.

Pinochet Deplores Death, Defends CNI

PY150212 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1615 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] President Augusto Pinochet has deplored the death of Sebastian Acevedo, who immolated himself Buddhist monk-style. The president said that in these cases, the person involved almost always in mentally deranged.

President Pinochet made this remark at Government House, where he was presiding over the opening session of the meeting held by provincial delegates who will analyze political laws.

[Begin Pinochet recording] Look Miss, people at times react in different ways. In these cases, there is almost always a mental disorder. Therefore, I cannot give you an opinion. The only thing I can say is that I deeply deplore the death of [word indistinct]. [end recording]

The president was also questioned about the requests that several organizations have submitted asking for the dissolution of the National Intelligence Center [CNI].

[Begin Pinochet recording] The people who are asking for the dissolution of the CNI are those who are involved in something that could affect them, particularly the communists, the Marxist socialists, and others who are involved in all these things. It is more comfortable for them to act without control, because then they can do as much harm as they please. The CNI gives security to you, and you can sleep peacefully, to you and you can sleep peacefully, and to you and you can sleep peacefully. [Pinochet repeated himself three times] [end recording]

Asked about the meeting held by provincial delegates, the president said that through their action, the entire nation is participating in the drafting of constitutional laws.

15,000 Attend Funeral; Violence Reported

PY151420 Paris AFP in Spanish 0258 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Coronel, Chile, 14 Nov (AFP) -- There was a clash today between the police and about 500 demonstrators after the funeral of Sebastian Acevedo, who immolated himself Buddhist monk-style in protest against the arrest of his two children by the secret police.

According to radio reports, the disorders took place in Coronel, a town located 535 km south of Santiago, after the funeral ceremony, where about 15,000 persons gathered. The demonstrators, who shouted slogans against the military government and demanded the dissolution of the National Intelligence Center, CNI, started throwing stones at the Carabineros militarized police, who used tear gas to disperse the demonstrators.

Earlier, an endless line of anguished persons visited the mausoleum to pay tribute to the worker who last Friday made himself a human torch in demanding the freedom of his children, Maria Candelaria and Galo Fernando Acevedo Saez, who had been arrested by the CNI.

During the funeral ceremony, Concepcion Bishop Alejandro Goic asked God's forgiveness for those who are truly responsible for Acevedo's fate. He said that his death should make us ponder the immorality of the existence of an organization that tortures people and violates human rights. Moreover, the condemned the violation of holy places, since on the previous day the police had broken into the services that were held in honor of Acevedo at a local chapel.

BRIEFS

POLITICAL JOURNAL REAPPEARS -- Santiago, 18 Oct (EFE) -- The POLITICA Y ESPIRITU magazine will be reappearing on 20 October after 8 years, President of the Chilean Human Rights Commission Jaime Castillo Velasco has announced. Castillo, an ex-parliamentarian and former justice minister under Eduardo Frei's administration, recalled that the magazine folded after 30 years when the government banned it in 1975. [Excerpt] [Madrid EFE in Spanish 1319 GMT 18 Oct 83 PY]

PERCOVICH ON ELECTIONS, CABINET RESIGNATIONS CALL

PY151747 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Following a meeting with President Belaunde, Interior Minister Luis Percovich has stated that at the proper time the government will evaluate the results of the municipal elections. Here is that report:

[Begin recording] [Reporter] What are your views on the recent statement issued by the Lima mayor-elect, who said that the cabinet must resign?

[Percovich] Well, that is Mr Barrantes' personal opinion and as such it can be stated in any democratic system. However, the resignation of the cabinet is an exclusively presidential prerogative. The president knows that he can have the resignation of all his ministers whenever he wants and whenever he deems it proper, but this decision is the exclusive prerogative of the president.

[Reporter] You were elected by the people. Wouldn't you take the people's will into consideration at this time?

[Percovich] In what regard?

[Reporter] The people's decision, the people's vote.

[Percovich] The people voted to elect mayors and municipal councilmen. They did not vote to elect legislative or executive branch officials.

[Reporter] But the government party has lost all the municipalities throughout the nation.

[Percovich] No, not all. According to recent information, we estimate that we won in about 25 or 30 provinces. We must still verify the results of the district votes. Nevertheless, I reassert that this is a municipal election. However, it does indeed have a political impact that will be evaluated by the government at the proper time.

[Reporter] In addition to the victory of the United Left in Lima, the other party that won a great victory at the national level was APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance]. APRA has also proposed cabinet and policy changes. Since previous Belaunde administrations have made policy changes after elections, could this happen today by appointing a person who is sponsored by the two parties?

[Percovich] Cabinet changes are not unusual in a democratic system. Cabinets are changed completely or partially depending upon the president's decision. Furthermore, according to the Constitution, this is the president's prerogative. If he believes that the municipal elections have had some effect on his cabinet, he will make the proper decision. This is a decision that must be made by the president and not by the ministers.

[Reporter] Sir, what is your opinion about the defeat that the AP [Popular Action] Party suffered in the municipal elections?

[Percovich] Well, all this is part of democracy. It happens everywhere, not only in Peru. Recently in the FRG, France, and other countries we have seen how some parties that won the general elections lost the municipal elections. But this does not mean that the system changes; the president, his cabinet, and the legislative branches remain the same. [end recording]

In another part of his statement, the interior minister said that AP will participate in the 1985 elections, just as it has been doing for the past 25 years.

[Begin recording] After an election that does not yield the best of results, any party must make certain readjustments, they must reorganize. AP's experience in these elections will certainly help to make its party structure, its organization, and its activities more dynamic.

[Reporter] Will there be any changes in this regard?

[Percovich] That depends on the decisions adopted at the meeting of the party plenum.

[Reporter] Can you define the positions of the United Left and Shining Path?

[Percovich] It is not up to me to define any positions. It is the United Left and Shining Path leaders and members who should define their positions. Barrantes has been defining his position, and we hope he does so clearly.

[Reporter] Some candidates, particularly Grados Bertorini, have been [word indistinct] Barantes with Shining Path. Do you [word indistinct] the party that supported him?

[Percovich] If positions are not clearly defined, a series of situations may arise linking some political parties in one way or the other. This is why I reassert that Grados Bertorini should make his position more clear so that all citizens can have an objective view of the position held by the United Left.

[Reporter] Sir, since President Belaunde will not run for the 1985 elections, will [word indistinct] in the elections?

[Percovich] Not at all, AP has participated in numerous elections. If we review the national political situation, it is the only political party that, with President Belaunde, has achieved that presidency twice in 25 years, and that has won all municipal elections except for this recent one. I believe this is quite a full record and AP is the only political party that has such important political credentials.

[Reporter] But what [word indistinct] AP without Belaunde?

[Percovich] AP will continue to work and develop. A good example of this is APRA, which without Victor Haya de la Torre has achieved an important victory in the recent elections. AP, with the advise of President Belaunde, will continue to work and strive to play an important role in Peruvian politics in the future. [end recording]

SHINING PATH ATTEMPTS TO DESTROY BALLOTS SUNDAY

PY151220 Paris AFP in Spanish 0246 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Lima, 14 Nov (AFP) -- Sunday a terrorist command attacked an Army garrison where the ballot boxes containing the votes cast during the municipal elections were being kept, in the city of Huamachuco, some 850 km north of Lima. An Army corporal and a terrorist died during the shootout.

The ga- repelled the attack and the terrorists fled without achieving their ob- destroying the ballots in the Sanchez Carrion province, La Libertad

According to Peruvian Electoral Law, the ballot boxes containing the votes of a province are kept by the Armed Forces until they are sent to the national electoral court in Lima.

Municipal elections were held Sunday throughout Peru.

The province of Huamachuco is located in the Andean zone and reports are received sporadically on the activity of armed commando groups of the Maoist Shining Path organization in this northern zone of the country.

LIMA MAYOR-ELECT DISCUSSES PROGRAMS, PROBLEMS

PY151537 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0851 GMT 14 Nov 83

[By Enrique Valls]

[Excerpts] Lima, 14 Nov (EFE) -- One million breakfasts daily for Lima's schoolchildren is the most remarkable promise made by Alfonso Barrantes, the virtual mayor-elect of this capital and leader of the Marxist United Left [IU]. Barrantes also promised to make a more equitable distribution of potable water among the people of Lima. He said that while a sector of the population has no city water and thus has to pay outrageous prices to buy water, others have been wasting it. The mayor-elect made cautious remarks and noted that he will "dispassionately and calmly" seek to solve the city's serious problems.

To solve major conflictive issues such as food, garbage pickup services, and transportation, the new mayor-elect, who will be inaugurated on 1 January, asked for the cooperation of experts from other parties "to seek a coordinated action by talented individuals" and thus put an end to the factionalism that has characterized the left.

Barrantes also condemned terrorist actions carried out by the Shining Path group. The IU has time and again been criticized for not having strongly opposed the crimes and wave of violence unleashed by this Maoist organization.

ECONOMY MINISTRY EMPLOYEES' STRIKE SAID ILLEGAL

PY111704 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] The Economy Ministry employees' strike has been declared illegal. Economy Ministry workers must return to their jobs as of today, otherwise they will be charged with abandoning their jobs. This is included in an Economy Ministry resolution published in today's gazette EL PERUANO.

HAVANA REPORTS STRIKES BY VARIOUS GROUPS

PA132013 Havana International Service in Quechua 2200 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] The Doctors Federation of Peru has called for an indefinite nationwide strike on 16 November because the Executive Branch has not kept its promise for an increase in the health budget, as well as salary hikes.

Meanwhile, the National Agrarian Confederation warned that all its members will go on a 72-hour general strike if the government does not yield to demands made by agricultural workers.

Judicial Branch workers and customs employees continue to strike in Lima.

REPLY TO HONDURAS OUTLINES FOREIGN, C.A. POLICIES

FL151439 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2035 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Text] Mexico City, 13 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- In a note addressed today to the Honduran Government, the Secretariat for Foreign Relations asserts that Mexico's intense political and diplomatic activity has had optimum results. In its answer to the note in which Honduran Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Barnica presumably complained about Mexico's alleged partiality toward Nicaragua, the Secretariat for Foreign Relations also stressed that it would be a serious error to suppose that impartiality can be associated with political immobility.

Within this framework, the Secretariat for Foreign Relations highlighted the fact that Mexico's foreign policy is deeply committed to the essential principles that imply an obligation to prevent armed conflicts and to promote peaceful solutions to controversies. This commitment is also contained in the Document of Objectives that has been proposed by the Contadora Group and which has been approved by the Central American countries. The document proposes, among other things, the withdrawal of foreign bases and advisers, an arms limitation, and preventing the use of the territory of one country to destabilize another.

The Mexican note also recalls that Mexico's activities supporting international peace and security should come as no surprise. In this respect, the note recalls that Mexico is a member of the United Nations and that it supports the General Assembly's resolution on the Central American situation, which recommends, among other things, that military actions should not be used to exert political pressure.

It is obvious that this very successful result can hardly be judged, with good logic, as a form of placing obstacles in the path of the Contadora Group and its diplomatic task. On the contrary, the support that 158 governments have given to the Contadora Group's peace initiatives must be considered a demonstration of international confidence in that group, the note adds.

The note then recalls that 157 nations, including Honduras, backed Mexico on this resolution; therefore, the objectivity of Mexico's foreign policy cannot be called into question.

After highlighting the fact that the efficacy of diplomatic action is subject to strictly complying with, and having good faith in, the political commitments contracted by the interested countries, the note recalls the need for making an all-out effort to prevent Central American military tensions from deteriorating.

Finally, the note reiterates Mexico's very clear and open political desire to help all Central American governments achieve a continuing peace, a strengthening of their economic development, and regional peace and security.

According to Foreign Minister Paz Barnica's note, he presumably considered that statements by the Mexican ambassador to the United Nations, Porfirio Munoz Ledo, had expressed a certain Mexican partiality toward Nicaragua, a country that he also accused of blocking Contadora Group efforts.

Sepulveda Stresses Nonintervention

FL151643 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1500 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] Mexico City, 14 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- The policy of nonintervention is nonnegotiable, Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor has stated prior to his departure for Washington to attend the OAS annual meeting. Responding to a question on the possibility that nonintervention in Nicaragua was being negotiated, Sepulveda pointed out that this is a juridical norm which must be respected by all states.

The foreign secretary also referred to next Wednesday's meeting he will hold with his colleagues of the Contadora Group, during which, he said, he trusted some progress would be made on the issue of juridical instruments dealing with the Central American problems.

Today's Mexican dailies highlight on their front pages the answer given to Honduran accusations by Mexico that Mexico is only committed to peace and that impartiality does not mean inactivity.

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION TO VISIT NICARAGUA

FL151544 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0620 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Mexico, 14 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Nicaraguan Interior Minister and Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge will receive a Mexican parliamentary delegation headed by Deputy Luis (Danton) Rodriguez which will visit Nicaragua from 17 to 22 November. Deputies and senators from 6 political parties will also meet with the governing board of the Council of State, on whose behalf Minister of the Managua Reconstruction Board Samuel Santos will give a private dinner for the Mexican parliament members.

On the second day of their visit, the delegation will meet with Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Nora Astorga and with Minister of the International Reconstruction Fund Edmundo Jarquin. During the 5 days they will be in Nicaragua, the delegation will visit the ports of Corinto and Sandino to inspect the damage caused by counterrevolutionary attacks.

One of their last interviews will be with Minister of the Nicaraguan Energy Institute Emilio Rappaccioli.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS PRESENT CREDENTIALS -- Mamadou Bangoura and Erick Kwamina Otto, the new ambassadors from Guinea and Ghana, respectively, presented copies of their credentials to Acting Foreign Secretary Alfonso de Rosenzweig-Diaz yesterday. The two men are scheduled to present their original credentials to President De la Madrid today. [Summary] [Mexico City NOVEDADES in Spanish 4 Nov 83 p 14 PA]

VESSEL DETENTION -- Mexico has detained 73 vessels in its territorial waters thus far this year. Two of these vessels were carrying large amounts of cocaine, and the others, all flying the U.S. flag, were fishing without the required permit. This increased surveillance of our waters is possible because 6 Coast Guard cutters and 2 destroyers have been added to the fleet charged with this task. The two destroyers are equipped with helicopters, allowing increased surveillance of both our exclusive economic zone and our 12 miles of territorial waters. [Summary] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 5 Nov 83 pp 4-A, 19-A PA]

VICE PRESIDENT ADDRESSES NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

PA121851 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1808 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Speech by Panamanian Vice President Jorge Illueca to the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives at Justo Arosemena Legislative Palace in Panama City -- live]

[Excerpts] Mr President; Messrs Vice Presidents; Messrs Ministers; Mr Comptroller General; municipal, provincial, and national authorities; honorable representatives: In fulfilling my duties prescribed in the political Constitution of the republic, I have come here to present my report on the implementation of the budget and the national development plan during the period covering 12 October 1982 to 11 October 1983.

In my 1982 report, I explained the basic ideas of the executive branch regarding general guidelines for economic policy, the state budget, a public investment program, and our country's outlook for social development. I can add nothing new because these guidelines still apply as the groundwork of the Panamanian state's policy in the economic and social sphere, which is aimed at achieving an autonomous national development that guarantees the people's enjoyment of essential goods for a stable, secure, and dignified life.

As you well know, the improvement that we so anxiously expected has not occurred. The general behavior of our economy has deteriorated, and it can only take a positive turn if we outline and implement a group of very austere corrective measures. The new strategy is an emphasis on the production of exports without subsidies, a greater participation of the private sector in economic activities, a reduction of the role of the state as an active agent in the country, and the encouragement of competition within the economic system. Part of this strategy will be to lower the high levels of industrial protection. The medium-term strategy will be aimed at increasing coffee, cacao, meat, and fishmeal exports, as well as industrial exports.

In sum, the country's potential is included within the framework of the limitations that public and international credit impose on the country.

Honorable representatives, I have devoted the previous paragraphs to discussing economic, fiscal, and social problems and to presenting medium-range solutions that the government plans to carry out successfully. Allow me to discuss another basic aspect in the country's situation: the political aspect, which is now in the hearts and minds of our fellow countrymen.

The problem we are facing is the democratic reconstruction of our national life. We must see that there is an established link between the Panamanian national struggle and the Panamanian position abroad. They cannot be separated. For this reason, when we read today in THE NEW YORK TIMES that a Latin American bloc is studying an action in Nicaragua, we saw that a falsehood was stated. It is said there that Panama is a member of an organization called CONDECA, the Central American Defense Council, and that the military leaders of Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, and Panama met to make a decision on an action in Nicaragua. This is completely false. It has been denied by General Noriega and Chunin Fabrega, our representative in Washington. They've stressed that Panama is not a CONDECA member.

Let it be clear: We are not CONDECA members. This newspaper stated that a CONDECA treaty was signed in 1974. Our response is clear: No public treaty is valid unless approved by the organization constitutionally established to do this, which is the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives. I am a witness to this because I have been foreign minister, and I know that there is no document at the Foreign Ministry which says that Panama is a member of an agreement that is repulsive to the international public, because it is clearly stated that the architect of that agreement was Anastasio Somoza, who is not favorably remembered. It is also said that the architect of this agreement is the Southern Command located in Panamanian territory. However, let the international press be very clear about one thing: Reports are issued every day saying that troops are sent from Panama to El Salvador, planes are sent from Panama to El Salvador, and arrangements are being made to invade Nicaragua. Gentlemen, our response is: When you say Panama, you are using the word incorrectly. You are referring to a foreign military base named Southern Command. But let it be clear: Our dignity demands that we be respected.

We also have a communique issued by Salvadoran organizations noting that CONDECA is threatening to invade El Salvador and Nicaragua. Well, we are not involved in that game. We are not involved in CONDECA games against Nicaragua. We demand respect for national honor.

I ask you -- because I don't want to think that I am a man from a different dimension -- do you want Nicaragua to be invaded? Tell me yes or no. [audience shouts: no]

But I'd like to hear you in a more decided manner. Are we against intervention? [shouts from audience] Do we favor the right of the people's self-determination?

Well, thank you, I will continue now. [laughter, followed by applause and chanting of slogans] I want to ask the honorable representatives and my compatriots to forgive me for having drifted from the text. I am going to conclude with these thoughts, which I hope are shared by all Panamanians.

Nations, as well as individuals, live up to a reputation. Panama -- with the participation and support of all its citizens, putting aside any differences that may exist regarding the approach to the solution of internal problems -- must maintain its position of independence, sovereignty, and intransigent nationality so that it can continue to be what it already is: an international instrument for dialogue, an effective intermediary between peoples and governments, a valid interlocutor with every ideology and, above all, an active instrument of progress and the unity of peoples who share the same language, culture, and traditions.

Panamanians must not allow the country's main destiny to be diverted to interior levels by the old demons of political division, private interests, and indifference toward ethical values, because we would then be returning to an ominous past.

Remarks Denied, Replaced

PA151832 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1815 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Carlos Ozores Typaldos was appointed temporary vice president this morning, replacing Jorge Illueca, who is president of the 38th UN General Assembly. Ozores Typaldos' appointment as acting vice president, replacing Illueca, occurs after Illueca made serious charges before the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives and nearly jeopardized the government's position abroad. Illueca's remarks were subsequently denied by official spokesman of the national government.

Station Explains Shuffle

PA160435 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Dispatches from Panama reported in a distorted fashion that Jorge Illueca, president of the UN General Assembly and vice president of Panama, has been removed as vice president of Panama in reprisal for the speech he delivered 4 days ago before the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives. In his speech, Illueca harangued the representatives to oppose Yankee intervention in Nicaragua. The members of the assembly came out in unison in favor Illueca's proposal.

Let us listen now to a special report for the Voice of Nicaragua from newswomen Omaira de Leon of Radio Nacional, Panama:

[Begin relay] This is Omaira de Leon of Radio Nacional, greeting you to relay a special report for Voice of Nicaragua in Managua. Carlos Ozores Typaldos has been appointed acting vice president of Panama to replace the incumbent vice president, Jorge Illueca, who has asked for permission to leave the country.

Abiding by Article 168 of Panama's Constitution, which provides that any vacancy resulting from the absence of the vice president of the republic will be filled by a cabinet minister chosen by the president, President Ricardo de la Espriella, through Decree No 102 dated 15 November, appointed the current government and justice minister to this position. The decree states that Government and Justice Minister Carlos Ozores has been chosen to assume charge of the vice presidency of the republic during the absence of incumbent Vice President Dr Jorge Illueca. The cabinet minister who has been selected will have the title of acting vice president.

Illueca is currently president of the 38th UN General Assembly. Ozores' appointment to the post of vice president has taken place exactly 4 days after Illueca delivered a speech at the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives in which he appealed to and harangued the representatives of the Panamanian People's Power to come out against an invasion of Nicaragua. Many media assert that the change was perhaps due to this speech, which was delivered last week.

However, in an exclusive interview with this station, Illueca made it clear that he simply asked for permission to leave the country until 30 December because he did not have enough time to hold both the post at the United Nations and the post of vice president. [end relay]

Paper Comments on 'Dual Policy'

PA142125 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 14 Nov 83 p 1 A

["As of Today" column]

[Text] The Panamanian Government gives the impression of being a ship adrift, with neither capitan nor helmsman, or with too many captains and helmsmen. While the executive branch works hard, or pretends to work hard, in connection with the Contadora Group's peace efforts, the commander in chief of the real power [the National Guard] attends conspiratorial CONDECA [Central American Defense Council] meetings and makes military commitments on behalf of the country without bothering to notify either the president or the public.

This game reached extremes bordering on surrealistic buffoonery when, to cite an example, the vice president of the republic extracted from the corregimiento representatives a commitment to fight military intervention in Nicaragua, only to be contradicted and insulted in the official media, which laid on his shoulders the exclusive responsibility for an attitude that does not result solely from his personality, but rather from the regime's dual policy. This was demonstrated by the speech on this same subject that President De la Espriella delivered during a ceremony at which, for mysterious reasons, Florida State University conferred on him an honorary doctorate. What little international credibility the government still maintained was lost in theis shameful incident.

The same thing happens internally. On the one hand, both the president and the [Armed Forces] commander promised to hold pure elections in November, while on the other hand the magistrates and high-ranking officials of the Electoral Tribunal engaged in a disconcerting controversy that leaves everyone under the impression no elections will be held here. Identical phenomena occur in all areas of national life, with the logical result that no one knows the government's real position on the country's many problems.

DEFENSE FORCES COMMANDER DEPARTS FOR WASHINGTON

PA141755 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2330 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Excerpts] General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander of the Panamanian Defense Forces, left this morning for Washington on a mission related to his position as chief of the Defense Forces. Gen Noriega's entourage includes Lieutenant Colonel Elias Castillo Figueroa, G-3 of the General Staff, and Lieutenant Colonel Bernardo Barrera, head of the Panama Canal Defense and Security Commission. This is Gen Noriega's first trip to the United States since 12 August, when he assumed command of the Panamanian Defense Forces, previously the National Guard. Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera, chief of the General Staff who will command the Defense Forces during Gen Noriega's absence, all the members of the General Staff, and ranking members of the Panamanian Defense Forces bade the departing general farewell at the Panamanian Air Force airport.

COLOMBIAN DEFENSE MINISTER RETURNS HOME

PA141942 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 14 Nov 83 p 68

[Text] Colombian Defense Minister Major General Fernando Landazabal Reyes returned home yesterday morning after visiting Panama for several days at the invitation of General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander of the Panamanian Defense Forces, and his General Staff. Minister Landazabal Reyes, who was accompanied by Brigadier General Manuel Murillo Gonzalez of the Colombian Army, Rear Admiral Edgar Garay Rubio, Brigadier General Pedro Nel Molano Vanegas, Lieutenant Colonel Walter Baer, Frigate Captain Domingo Lopez Archila, and Captain Eduardo Behar Benitez engaged in a number of activities here aimed at strengthening the good relations between the people, the Armed Forces, and the Governments of Panama and Colombia. In Panama, Gen Landazabal Reyes was guest of honor of Gen Noriega at the heroic Villa de Los Santos, where he presided over the parade and other activities scheduled to commemorate the first cry of independence in the Los Santos area. The Colombian minister was also decorated with the Order of Vasco Nunez de Balboa, grade of the Grand Cross, by Foreign Minister Oyden Ortega on behalf of the Panamanian Government. General Noriega, Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera, chief of the General Staff, and members of the General Staff of the Panamanian Defense Forces bade Colombian Minister Gen Landazabal Reyes and his entourage farewell at the Panamanian Air Force airport.

COSTA RICA

VOLIO CITES 'MEDDLING' AS CAUSE FOR RESIGNATION

PA151219 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Costa Rican Foreign Minister Fernando Volio Jimenez, who recently announced his resignation, spent the entire day working in his office. He also devoted a good deal of time to answering telephone calls and receiving declarations of support.

As for the causes of his resignation, Volio stated that interference and meddling by those who want to give a different direction to Costa Rican foreign policy made it impossible for him to continue in the post. Volio predicted, however, that his resignation would bring a change to the country's foreign policy since there are groups interested in making such changes. Volio also expressed his belief that Costa Rica's vote against the United States might alter U.S. policy toward our country. Such a development would be harmful.

The sequence of events and incidents that had been occurring for some time as a result of pressure and interference by certain groups in the cabinet and by minor ministry officials led to an attitude of disrespect for the minister's authority. This, Volio pointed out, combined with the stance assumed by Fernando Zumbado, Costa Rican ambassador to the United Nations, who disobeyed Volio's precise instructions regarding the condemnation of the United States, was the last straw.

A number of irregularities also arose in relation to the vote on the resolution put forward by the Contadora Group. Costa Rica's vote allowed the introduction of substantial changes opposed to our country's established policy, the foreign minister said. Another aggravating factor was the treatment of the neutrality agreement. Volio saw the process as being conducted under circumstances somewhat removed from the country's foreign policy.

The Costa Rican vote in favor of condemning the United States on the invasion was a slap in the face. This position elicited a negative reaction from the Reagan administration. U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Jeanne Kirkpatrick told the Costa Rican Government: I feel grieved, disappointed, and embittered at the position adopted by one of the leading U.S. allies in Latin America. According to Volio, the Costa Rican vote contradicted all the personal instructions he had transmitted in writing to Costa Rica's UN delegation. The incident occurred when the ambassador obeyed instructions from a presidential assistant rather than those from the foreign minister. This, Volio commented, was unforgivable. The fact that his authority had been ignored made it impossible for him to remain in office.

Havana Notes Resignation

PA150428 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge has accepted the resignation of Foreign Minister Fernando Volio, who has abandoned his position because of what he described as many interferences which made his job very difficult. The Costa Rican foreign minister's resignation was expected because of his increasing conflicts with the policy being followed by the government. On various occasions, Volio has been cited as the main supporter of the rightist sectors who support the activities of Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary groups in Costa Rican territory, and this conflicts with the policy of neutrality promoted by President Luis Alberto Monge.

VOLIO PROTESTS NEW 'AGGRESSION' FROM NICARAGUA

PA151443 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1154 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] San Jose, 15 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Costa Rica has protested to the Nicaraguan Government because of shots fired on the Costa Rican border area. It has also rejected a protest from the Sandinist regime. At the conclusion of his workday yesterday, Volio dictated what could be his last protest letter to the Managua government over "a new act of aggression against Costa Rica."

The Costa Rican protest makes reference to "some mortar shots," fired by Sandinist elements, that hit Costa Rican soil. The Costa Rican Government has yet to respond to a protest note from the Nicaraguan Government claiming that a Sandinist Army position "9 km from the border" was attacked from Costa Rica. Volio has rejected the Sandinist protest, although not formally in writing, noting that Costa Rica has no army and no weapons capable of hitting a target so far from the border.

GOVERNMENT DENIES U.S. COMBAT TROOPS TO ARRIVE

PA151505 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1145 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] San Jose, 15 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- The Costa Rican Government has denied reports asserting that U.S. combat troops will be stationed in that country. The government of Luis Alberto Monge has noted that only a detachment of engineers of the U.S. Army will arrive soon in Costa Rica, to assist in the construction of bridges and roads in various parts of the country. It added that, in view of the country's economic crisis, Costa Rica has also requested the cooperation of engineer corps from Mexico, Colombia, and Panama to help in construction efforts.

According to U.S. and British newspapers, U.S. troops will be arriving in Costa Rican territory. Official spokesmen told ACAN-EFE that the presence of foreign troops would violate the policy of neutrality proclaimed by the Costa Rican Government.

MONGE SPEAKS TO PRESS ABOUT CONTADORA, U.S. TRIP

PA142231 San Jose LA PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 7 Nov 83 p 4

[Text] The Contadora Group's efforts are the only peaceful and political option available that can benefit Costa Rica, inasmuch as the other option would be the military option, war, President Luis Alberto Monge has said. The president made a brief statement to foreign newsmen based in Miami, indicating that Costa Rica supports the Contadora Group completely.

"We do not favor political [as published] or military options for solving the Central American crisis because we believe they are inadequate, and because we can have nothing to do with them, in that we have no army," President Monge said. He added that the situation in Central America remains both grave and complex.

According to Monge, even if the Contadora Group is said to have had no positive results, some very important achievements must be attributed to the group. "The Contadora Group defused the imminent danger of an armed confrontation between Honduras and Nicaragua," Monge said. He later added that that danger persists, but not under such grave conditions as those that prevailed when the Contadora Group began its work. Monge insisted that the Contadora Group is the only possible and acceptable option for Costa Rica, because the other option would be the military option -- war.

The president briefly touched on his coming trip to the United States, noting that he has been invited to visit that country and many others and that he is being highly criticized because of this. He will travel to Miami on 27 November. There he will address the Central American and Caribbean Commission, assessing the prospects for trade and investment in the region. Some 500 potential U.S. investors will attend the meeting, at which U.S. President Ronald Reagan will also reportedly be present. Monge said that he will also speak about the Caribbean Basin Initiative.

The Minneapolis-St Paul Chamber of Commerce has also invited President Monge to speak before a convention that it will be holding at the time. In addition, Monge has been invited to take part in a conference of U.S. and Canadian media directors linked to the IAPA.

He explained that he will use his presence at all of these events in the United States to give a correct image of Costa Rica. "I will discuss the goals of my administration; I will correctly outline the Central American crises; I will report Costa Rica's position on those crises and on the domestic economic crisis that we are currently experiencing," Monge explained. "My intention is to present a precise and correct image of Costa Rica at those meetings, and to try to counter the distorted and mutilated image that has been presented by the international campaign to discredit us, undertaken by international communism."

MONGE PLANS TO ATTEND ARGENTINE INAUGURATION

PA150440 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge has accepted an invitation to attend Argentine President-elect Raul Alfonsin's inauguration. President Monge requested permission from the Legislative Assembly this afternoon to be out of the country 8-12 December. The Argentine inauguration is of surpassing historic importance, because it means a return by that fraternal country to the democratic, representative system with which the Costa Rican people also identify, President Monge told the deputies in his request.

MINISTER ANNOUNCES INCREASED COASTAL PATROLS

PA152119 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Costa Rica will augment its coastal patrols to avoid problems with Nicaragua. Colonel Johnny Campos, deputy public security minister, last weekend travelled to the Pacific area to investigate charges made by some Costa Rican fishermen in the region. Campos boarded a government patrol boat and cruised the area of Santa Elena Bay, where there have been reports of problems involving launches from Nicaragua.

According to the affected fishermen, their work is often hampered, and occasionally halted completely, by Nicaraguan launches. To protect these workers, patrols will be reinforced with government launches, our sources said.

EL SALVADOR

REPORTAGE ON GOVERNMENT, REBEL MILITARY ACTIVITY

Counterinsurgency in San Vicente

PA151859 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] Official reports note that counterinsurgency operations in San Vicente Department, north of the Province of San Lorenzo, continue today for the fourth consecutive day. Thus far, it has been reported that three rebel camps were dismanteled in that area, in the central part of the country, but the number of rebel casualties resulting from the military operation in that troubled area is not known. Reconstruction operations have been taking place there with the support and advice of the United States, in specially designated areas that were destroyed by the leftists. After the attack on San Lorenzo, which began Friday night and lasted until early Saturday morning, it was reported that three soldirs were killed and four others critically injured.

Further on San Vicente

PA151945 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1430 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Last-minute report by Ramiro Paredes, relayed from San Vicente -- live]

[Text] From early yesterday afternoon until shortly after 0600 this morning, FMLN guerrilla forces and troops of the Salvadoran Army were engaged in fierce fighting in the village of San Lorenzo, San Vicente Department, 14 km north of the city of San Vicente and 58 km northeast of San Salvador. No official reports on the actions have yet been issued. The clashes were most intense between 1800 and 1900 last night. At 0500 this morning, the sounds of gunfire and powerful explosions could still be heard clearly from here.

An earlier attack on San Lorenzo began at 2250 on Friday, and lasted until 0630 Saturday. Two soldiers were killed and four others wounded, including a National Guard student and Second Lieutenant Salvador Antonio Ciguenza Gonzalez, from the 5th Infantry Brigade of San Vicente. Since 9 June, San Lorenzo had been guarded by some 40 National Guard students, who set up a military base here when the "Peace and Welfare for San Vicente" campaign began.

According to official reports form San Lorenzo on Saturday, two Cazadores battalions from the Jiboa Battalion, part of the San Vicente infantry brigade [as heard] comprised of 180 soldiers, arrived Wednesday in San Lorenzo to reinforce the guard in this village. They heroically repelled the attack, and forced the rebels to flee in the direction of Cerros de San Pedro, Los Ayalitas, La Tiendita, and other areas in San Esteban Catarina and Santa Clara jurisdictions, our source reported.

Regarding the new attack, more than 100 120-mm mortar shots were fired to support Army troops. The shots were fired from the Eastside Prison and from the stadium that is under construction here in San Vicente, in the direction of rural areas near San Lorenzo, where FMLN rebels are reportedly holding positions.

Salvadoran Air Force helicopters and planes also [words indistinct], while an undetermined number of rebels continue harassment actions in San Vicente Department, where the "Welfare for San Vicente" counterinsurgency operation continues. That operation began on 9 June 1983. Numerous garrisons throughout the country have participated in the operation, according to reports obtained here.

Clashes in San Miguel

PA152121 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] Last night, extremists attacked the villages of San Rafael Oriente and San Jorge, in the department of San Miguel. The Salvadoran Army reestablished order there early this morning after deploying military units to the area from San Miguel and Usulutan to dislodge the rebels, who were laying siege to those San Miguel villages, located approximately 130 km southeast of San Salvador. According to reports supplied to Radio Cadena YSKL, no casualties were reported on either side in the clashes that took place early this morning.

San Lorenzo Casualties

PA152126 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Report by Raul Beltran Bonilla]

[Text] Salvadoran Army troops, particularly units from the 5th Infantry Brigade stationed in San Vicente, were engaged in combat for 12 hours with rebels who, for the second time in less than 72 hours, tried from last night until early this morning to occupy the village of San Lorenzo, 55 km east of San Salvador and only 8 km from San Vicente, capital of the department of the same name.

Official reports released in San Vicente state that one officer and two soldiers were killed, while four other soldiers were wounded in the intense fighting that began at approximately 1830 on Sunday and ended at 0630 today. So far it is not known if the guerrillas suffered casualties in this latest attack, which was aimed at neutralizing the reconstruction operations being conducted in special areas which were devastated by leftist guerrillas in the central parts of the country. The village of San Lorenzo is the focal point of the Vietnam-style reconstruction operations that the Salvadoran Army and civilian organizations, supported by U.S. advisers, have been conducting in the area.

Electrical Towers Sabotaged

PA152144 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] Last night, rebels dynamited four secondary high tension cable towers on the Northern Trunk Highway near the village of Aguilares, approximately 35 km north of San Salvador. Initial reports indicate that the rebels destroyed the towers, taking advantage of the darkness and the fact that the highway was practically deserted since there is no Armed Forces surveillance there after 1700. A considerable area of Chalatenango Department and northern sections of San Salvador Department experienced power failures as a result of the attack. Workers from the Lempa River Hydroelectric Executive Commission, CEL, and from the Electric Power Company of San Salvador, CAESS, restored power this morning.

Havana Reports on San Vicente

PA142339 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] It has been learned that a 7-hour skirmish between soldiers and rebels took place in the Salvadoran Department of San Vicente. Although military sources reported that only two soldiers were killed in the battle, the length and intensity of the fight lead to the conclusion that the number of casualties among the government forces was much higher.

FMLN Reports Captured Materiel

PA160024 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] The guns of the FMLN continue to strike throughout rebel territory in El Salvador. We have won new victories in our "Yankees, Out of Grenada and Central America" campaign with the attack on enemy positions in San Lorenzo, San Vicente Department.

People of El Salvador: In only 2 weeks of fighting, we have seized dozens of rifles and other war materiel sent by Reagan to the ineffective, genocidal puppet Army. These are the weapons we recovered in only 2 weeks of fighting: 153 rifles, 1 120-mm mortar, 1 81-mm mortar, 3 60-mm mortars, 4 90-mm cannon, 4 M-79 grenade launchers, (?11) machineguns, and 1 TRC-77 radio transmitter.

Attention: We have recovered 172 weapons and turned them over to our people in only 2 weeks of fighting. We have inflicted more than 132 casualties and taken 90 prisoners of war. These are the victories of a people who have taken up arms as a means of asserting their human rights. These are the men and women who [words indistinct] in order to bog down and defeat all forms of imperialist aggression.

Young patriots, laborers, companeros, workers, and students: The FMLN calls upon you to join the fearsome ranks of the people's army in order to defeat the Yankees and their puppets. In the face of dictatorship and imperialist intervention, the people's unity will bring us victory.

GUATEMALA

MINISTER EXPRESSES CONCERN ABOUT VIOLENCE

PA152022 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 15 Nov 83 p 4

[Text] The country's security forces have been mobilized to face the problem of growing violence. This statement was made by Government Minister Gustavo Adolfo Lopez Sandoval. The minister expressed concern about the wave of violence that has been unleashed, adding that it is provoking a state of fear among the citizens. The minister said that the situation results from socioeconomic factors that cannot be solved in the immediate future.

The official said that his office ordered the security forces to check criminal activities that have been taking place. The minister said he obtains information about many cases by reading what is published in the papers.

When asked about the women who had been kidnapped and later found burned, he admitted this had taken place. The minister said that he has no further information on this case, only what was published by the papers and statements made by the papers and statements made by the police.

ACTS OF VIOLENCE, CASUALTIES IN CAPITAL REPORTED

PA151845 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1205 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Guatemala City, 15 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- A policeman and two civilians were killed and another person injured in three violent actions that occurred yesterday in the Guatemalan capital, according to official reports. Two young men were machinegunned by unidentified individuals in the southern part of this city. One of them was killed and the other seriously wounded, a spokesman has announced. The source also reported the death of a policeman in another part of the Guatemalan capital. Several armed men in a vehicle fired at him several times, killing him instantaneously. Meanwhile, police in the capital reported finding the body of a man beside a stolen vehicle that exhibited several bullet holes.

HAVANA REPORTS FAR SEIZURE OF SMALL TOWN

FL151811 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1505 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] As a part of the campaign "Yankee Army Get Out of Grenada," the Rebel Armed Forces [FAR] of Guatemala seized a small town located near the city of Libertad, in the northern Department of Peten. A communique issued by this guerrilla organization reported that the action took place last Friday when a rebel unit of the Lucho Ramirez Front occupied the hamlet (Los Manuales), located between the towns of Palestina and (Los Lloros).

The FAR troops conducted propaganda activities and withdrew after hanging signs demanding the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Grenada and denouncing repressive actions of the Guatemalan Army. This rebel unit and three others constitute the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity organization.

HONDURAS

FRG BUNDESTAG DELEGATION VISITS TEGUCIGALPA

Meets Congress Officials

PA150210 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0030 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Excerpt] A German delegation composed of distinguished members of the FRG parliament arrived in Honduras yesterday afternoon. They are now holding a series of meetings with important government officials. Their briefings began yesterday with a visit to National Congress President Efrain Bu Giron. Gaspar Illena provides us with this special report:

Today, at 1400, a group of German parliamentarians arrived at Toncontin airport. They were welcomed by deputies from a number of our national political parties. (Rafael Pineda Ponce) welcomed his German colleagues on behalf of his fellow deputies. The German delegation met at 1600 with National Congress President Efrain Bu Giron, other members of the Board of Directors, and several deputies who had received special invitations to this meeting.

[Begin (Pineda) recording] You have arrived at a crucial time for democracy in Central America, (?because) our neighbors are bleeding to death, in some cases needlessly. However, your arrival also comes at a time when Honduras is making efforts to consolidate a growing democracy following the free elections through which the Honduran people expressed their will. [end recording]

After introducing each of his companions, the leader of the FRG delegation noted that the purpose of this visit is to gather the necessary information that will allow his government to promote future programs for economic and social development in Honduras.

Meeting With Paz

PA150453 Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 14 Nov 83 p 8

[Text] After meeting with FRG parliamentarians on Saturday, Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica said that the visit by the senators is very important and has technical characteristics. "I expressed to them our satisfaction with our talks because we have excellent relations with the FRG in the economic, cultural, and technical fields -- which was asserted during my recent visit to Bonn," the foreign secretary said.

He said: "The senators made significant comments about the democratic process being carried out in Honduras under the leadership of President Roberto Suazo Cordova. They noted the great efforts being made in this regard and toward the promotion of the peace process in Central America." He asserted: "They praised the Contadora Group's contacts, which have significant support for achieving peace, and we consider this is a good base to achieve our goals."

Military Concern

Paz Barnica revealed that the parliamentary members brought up the U.S. military presence and bases, asking whether this was necessary to maintain peace. "They talked about this with me," he added, "so I told them about the need for German collaboration with us, to help solve our social, economic, and political problems, within the framework of the EEC." Regarding their concern about military affairs, Paz Barnica said: "We explained to them our objective reality, and they agreed with our clarifications. We told them that the foreign military presence is temporary, intended to establish a balance with Nicaragua. They also stated that there must be no leftist governments in Central America. Instead, we must defend democracy."

NICARAGUA

BORGE ASSURES U.S. ENVOY OF FOREIGNERS' SECURITY

PA152301 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2218 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Communique issued by the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry in Managua on 15 November]

[Text] The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry reports that today, 15 November, U.S. Ambassador Anthony Quainton was invited to a meeting with Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge Martinez, a member of the FSLN National Directorate and interior minister. The meeting was held at 1230 and was also attended by Companera Nora Astorga, acting foreign minister, and Mr (John Joyce), new political counselor of the U.S. Embassy.

Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge Martinez told Ambassador Quainton that in view of the situation of aggression that Nicaragua is experiencing and the real dangers of a larger aggression, the Government of National Reconstruction is taking measures to guarantee the security of all foreign citizens -- resident, visiting, or in transit through Nicaragua -- including U.S. citizens.

Ambassador Quainton stated that the U.S. citizens living in Nicaragua have told him that they do not feel insecure or that their lives are in danger in Nicaragua, and he said that the U.S. Embassy has routine procedures for this type of situation. He expressed thanks for the guarantees given by our government.

On behalf of the Government of National Reconstruction, Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge Martinez reiterated that if the current situation worsens, Nicaragua guarantees the security of all foreign citizens.

[Signed] Managua, 15 November 1983, year of the struggle for peace and sovereignty. Foreign Ministry.

FRP EXPECTS 'COMPLETE' U.S. SUPPORT OF CONTADORA

PA142332 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] Companero Gustavo Tablada, coordinator of the Patriotic Front of the Revolution [FPR], has expressed the FPR's full confidence in the results of the upcoming meeting of the Contadora Group foreign ministers in Washington.

[Begin Tablada recording] We have paid close attention to all the problems that have arisen during recent months. We have also followed the role played by the Contadora Group, and the organization of several commissions -- formulated by Reagan's government -- which do not include our country. We noticed that Stone's last visit came at virtually the same time as the steps being promoted by the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction in the search for a peaceful, political solution to the current crisis. We believe that -- in a more explicit way -- the upcoming meeting of the Contadora Group countries, scheduled to be held next week in the United States, will produce the first set of tangible or positive results. We trust that Mr Stone will contribute to the achievement -- in general terms -- of what the United States has been offering in a political sense: its complete support of the Contadora Group. [end recording]

FRG BUNDESTAG DELEGATION ARRIVES ON VISIT

PA151720 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] A commission of FRG congressmen arrived at Sandino airport last night on a visit to learn about the Nicaraguan political and economic situation.

The commission, which was invited by the State Council, is headed by Uwe Holz, leader of the FRG Social Democratic Party.

In a statement to Radio Sandino, Holz said that they have also come to learn about the progress of the cooperation that the FRG extends to the Nicaraguan Government and people.

Regarding the possibility of an invasion by U.S. troops in Nicaragua, Holz said that the commission will gather information regarding the various political aspects, adding that the commission members understand the importance of the Contadora Group's initiatives. A peaceful atmosphere and detente are necessary, Holz concluded.

DRAFT SECURITY TREATIES FOR CENTRAL AMERICA

PA101815 Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 7 Nov 83 pp 32-36

[Document entitled "Juridical Bases To Guarantee the International Peace and Security of the Central American States; Official Nicaraguan Proposal Within the Framework of the Contadora Process"; issued on 15 October 1983; released by the Nicaraguan Embassy in Honduras]

[Text] The Nicaraguan Embassy makes known to the public the following official Nicaraguan proposal issued on 15 October 1983, which, within the framework of the Contadora process, has been presented to the U.S. and Central American Governments and has been made known to the member countries of the Contadora Group, based on the spirit of the group's Document of Objectives. It represents the first draft treaties proposed by any Central American country to guarantee a stable and lasting peace in the region.

The Nicaraguan Embassy reiterates the Nicaraguan Government's pacifist spirit toward the Honduran Government and people and the Central American region, as well as toward the peoples of the world.

1) General presentation of the drafts of the treaties. 2) Draft of the treaty to guarantee mutual respect, peace, and security between Nicaragua and the United States. 3) Draft of the peace, friendship, and cooperation treaty between Honduras and Nicaragua. 4) Draft of the agreement to contribute to the peaceful solution of the armed conflict in El Salvador. 5) Draft of the general treaty on the maintenance of peace and security and on the relations of friendship and cooperation among the Central American republics.

GENERAL PRESENTATION

The history of the countries of the Central American isthmus has been characterized by foreign intervention, exploitation, and injustice. In the face of this reality, the peoples of the region have continuously struggled to liberate themselves and to forge a more honorable and humane life. This just cause has provoked the reaction of those who have identified their own interests with the maintenance of the status quo, reaching the extreme of accepting and justifying foreign intervention and promoting fratricidal wars between historically fraternal countries as a means to force their peoples to give up their desire for freedom. Today, in the face of the triumph of the Sandinist people's revolution, the repression against some peoples of the area has been intensified, while foreign intervention has reached alarming proportions, not only to stop the process of change in the region but to prevent the consolidation of the Sandinist people's revolution. At the same time, the regressive forces want to blame Nicaragua for the struggles in those countries, trying to conceal their real causes in order to justify the many aggressions that Nicaragua suffers, aggressions that are organized and directed by the U.S. Government.

In the face of the U.S. policy of militarily reestablishing its domination and hegemony in Central America, Latin America has replied by sponsoring and promoting processes of dialogue to achieve a peaceful solution on the basis of respect for the people's right to free self-determination, political and economic independence, and nonintervention in the domestic affairs of the Central American countries.

Nicaragua, which from the start has expressed support for the Contadora Group countries' initiative, and for whose success it has contributed its best efforts, reiterates that the reestablishment of peace and cooperation among the Central American countries requires, as a prior condition, that the security of those countries be guaranteed. For that purpose, Nicaragua has prepared the following attached draft agreements based on the basic principles established in international law, which should regulate relations among states in accordance with the UN Charter and within the spirit of the fourth joint meeting of the Contadora Group and Central American foreign ministers.

These documents, which cover only the aspects dealing with security, are not intended to exhaust all possible agreements that might be derived from the Contadora documents. Instead, they seek to lay the juridical bases and respective mechanisms of control to guarantee that the states will not be attacked from other states of the Central American region or from outside the region, with full respect for their right to self-determination and political and economic independence, thus creating conditions favorable for signing other agreements on military development and advisers, and on political, social, and economic affairs.

The following treaty drafts are presented as an indivisible whole. Omission of any of them would mean that the security of the states of the isthmus -- the aim of Nicaragua's proposal -- would not be duly guaranteed. This would make impossible the reestablishment of peace and the signing of other agreements.

INTRODUCTION

In April 1982, the U.S. Government presented an eight-point proposal to Nicaragua summarizing the conditions that, according to the U.S. Government, had to be fulfilled to achieve normalization of relations between the United States and Nicaragua. The Nicaraguan Government agreed to discuss these eight points if the United States would agree to discuss issues concerning Nicaragua. Despite this willingness to hold a dialogue, the U.S. Government refused to accept the continuation of the talks and in fact interrupted the informal exchange of letters that had been maintained until 13 August, the date of the last Nicaraguan message, which has yet to be answered.

After abandoning the path of dialogue, the U.S. Administration increased in quality and quantity its aggressions against Nicaragua, using as instruments counterrevolutionary mercenaries organized, trained, financed, armed, and directed by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), and intensified its political pressures and economic aggressions against Nicaragua.

Despite this situation, and guided by the desire to achieve the normalization of relations between the two states, the Nicaraguan Government deemed it essential to draft an instrument permitting an end to the aggressions, the normalization of relations between the two countries, and an eventual harmonious development of those relations within the most strict respect for the fundamental principles of international law.

Nicaragua believes that the reestablishment of peace and mutual respect between the United States and Nicaragua requires full guarantees for its domestic and foreign security and the recognition of each people's right to freely choose their own destiny.

The very grave consequences of the U.S. policy against Nicaragua, which has led the U.S. Government to involve other countries of the area, using their territories as bases of operation and sanctuaries for counterrevolutionary activities, force Nicaragua to present this proposal for a treaty with the United States within the context of the efforts undertaken by the Contadora Group countries.

If the increased acts of aggression against Nicaragua and the rapid deterioration of the situation on the border with Hondruas continue as a result of that U.S. policy, it could lead to unpredictable consequences, one of which would be direct involvement of U.S. troops in the conflict.

The magnitude of that threat and the impossibility of achieving reestablishment of peace in Central America without a clear U.S. decision to abandon its interventionist plans inevitably force the Contadora Group to also direct its efforts in that direction.

The present proposal for a treaty between the United States and Nicaragua responds to the Nicaraguan Government's firm determination to exhaust all possible legal resources to achieve a peaceful solution to the serious Central American crisis, within which the U.S. Administration plays a very important and inevitable role.

This draft treaty is an integral part of a general proposal that also includes a draft of a multilateral treaty with the Central American countries, a bilateral treaty with Honduras, and an agreement on respect for the Salvadoran people's right to self-determination.

Nicaragua hopes that this proposal, which includes all the substantial concerns that can be discussed between sovereign states -- which with regard to Nicaragua have previously been expressed by the United States -- will be properly evaluated by the U.S. Government, thus making possible the beginning of the normalization of relations between the United States and Nicaragua.

DRAFT TREATY TO GUARANTEE MUTUAL RESPECT, PEACE, AND SECURITY BETWEEN NICARAGUA AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Governments of Nicaragua and the United States of America -- considering that, for the maintenance of peace and security between the two nations and in the Central American area, trust and relations of friendship and cooperation between the two states must be reestablished and that those high objectives require, first of all, an end to all situations of belligerency and guarantees for their domestic and foreign security through respect for the fundamental principles that govern relations between states, mainly the principles of abstaining from resorting to threat and use of force, nonintervention, self-determination of peoples, territorial integrity, mutual respect, and sovereign equality of states, in accordance with the UN Charter -- have agreed to the following:

CHAPTER I

ARTICLE 1: The high contracting parties solemnly promise in their international relations not to resort to the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of another state or as a means to resolve controversies that might emerge between both states.

ARTICLE 2: The high contracting parties condemn war of aggression [guerra de agresion] as a crime against humankind.

ARTICLE 3: The high contracting parties promise not to provide political, military, economic, or any other kind of support, direct or indirect, open or covert, to individuals or groups advocating the overthrow or destabilization of the other government, as well as to prevent, using all possible means, the use of their territory for the purpose of attacking or organizing attacks, acts of sabotage, or criminal or terrorist actions against the other state.

ARTICLE 4: The persons who are in the territory of each state may not be involved in any type of activity promoting, organizing, instigating, collecting funds for, or carrying out actions against the other state.

ARTICLE 5: The United States of America recognizes Nicaragua's inalienable right to its independence and self-determination as a sovereign state. It also recognizes that Nicaragua does not constitute a strategic reserve or area of influence of any foreign power, since that or similar concepts are an infringement of and incompatible with the sovereignty and independence of Nicaragua.

ARTICLE 6: Nicaragua declares that the exercise of its sovereign rights does not constitute a threat to the security of the United States and that it will not permit the use of Nicaraguan territory to affect or threaten the security of the United States or to attack any other state, furthermore guaranteeing the transit of U.S.-registered merchang ships and commercial airplanes through its territorial waters and airspace, in accordance with international laws and Nicaragua's national laws.

CHAPTER II

ARTICLE 7: The high contracting parties solemnly promise not to intervene, directly or indirectly, openly or covertly, for whatever reason, in the domestic or foreign affairs of the other state.

ARTICLE 8: The high contracting parties prohibit in their international relations armed intervention and any interference or threat against the legal entity [personalidad] of the other state or the political, economic, and cultural elements that comprise it.

ARTICLE 9: The high contracting parties also recognize the other state's inalienable right to choose its economic, social, cultural, and government system without interference from any other state.

ARTICLE 10: The high contracting parties declare incompatible with the present treaty all military, land, air, or sea maneuvers carried out or that can be carried out by the military forces of the other state at its own initiative or jointly with the armed forces of one or more states in the proximity of the territory of the other high party or in jurisdictional areas of the other state. The presence of war or espionage ships, airplanes, military units, or any other type of military force in or over the territory of the other state or in its jurisdictional waters is also incompatible.

CHAPTER III

ARTICLE 11: Neither of the high contracting parties will apply, support, or promote the use of economic, political, or any other kind of pressure to force the other state to subordinate its sovereign rights or to obtain from it any type of advantage.

ARTICLE 12: International commerce and other forms of economic cooperation between the high contracting parties will be practiced independently of any difference in economic, social, or governmental systems. All discrimination based only on those differences is incompatible with the present treaty. The discriminatory measures that might have been adopted by any of the high contracting parties prior to signing this treaty shall be abrogated.

ARTICLE 13: The high contracting parties recognize the right and the responsibility of each state to choose freely its objectives and means of development to mobilize fully and to use its resources, and to carry out economic and social reforms that will guarantee the full participation of its people in the process and the benefits of economic, social, and cultural development.

CHAPTER IV

ARTICLE 14: The high contracting parties solemnly promise to solve any situation or controversy through the peaceful means recognized by international law, so as not to endanger international peace and security.

ARTICLE 15: In the case of a controversy or situation between both states which affects or could affect international peace and security, the high parties will first of all attempt direct and friendly negotiations, including the establishment of mixed commissions, to achieve a solution, and if an agreement cannot be reached, they will resort to the other peaceful means of solution to controversies recognized by the UN Charter as established in the following articles.

ARTICLE 16: The high contracting parties, in case of controversy, will abstain from adopting any measure that could worsen the situation, endangering the maintenance of international peace and security.

ARTICLE 17: The high contracting parties designate Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela as guarantor states of this treaty.

ARTICLE 18: If an agreement is not reached through direct negotiations or through previously established mixed commissions, they will resort to the good offices of the guarantor states. If this recourse is not successful, any of the parties can request from the UN Security Council the resolution of controversies or situations that affect or could affect international peace and security.

CHAPTER V

ARTICLE 19: Charges raised by any of the parties with regard to violations of this treaty may be submitted to the good offices of the guarantor states if no agreement is reached through direct negotiations or mixed commissions.

ARTICLE 20: Once the validity of the charges is proved, the state which is found guilty will be obliged to pay compensation to the aggrieved state for all damages inflicted on it and to cover the indemnities to which it may be entitled. Based on the damages, the guarantor states will determine the amounts to be paid and the mode of payment, as well as the measures that must be adopted to avoid a repetition of the violations of this treaty. The reparations to which this article refers constitute an international obligation.

ARTICLE 21: In the event of failure of the good offices of the guarantor states; or in the event that these states fail to propose a solution within a reasonable period, not exceeding 30 days or within the period agreed to by the parties, counted from the date of submission of the charges, any of the parties may have recourse to the UN Security Council, even before such deadline expires, in order for this forum to find a resolution to the controversy or situation.

CHAPTER VI

ARTICLE 22: This treaty in no way affects the rights and obligations of the parties as set forth in the UN Charter.

ARTICLE 23: This treaty will be in effect for a period of 5 years and can be extended for an equal period of time by agreement of the parties. It will take effect once the instruments of ratification are exchanged. In the event of its abrogation, this treaty will be in effect up to 1 year after notice thereof is sent to the other party.

ARTICLE 24: A copy of this treaty and of the ratification instruments will be filed with the UN Secretariat.

The Republics of Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela will sign this treaty in their capacity as guarantor states.

In witness thereof, the plenipotentiary representatives of the Republic of Nicaragua and the United States of America sign this treaty in the English and Spanish languages, both of which are equally valid, in the city of..... on ..... day of .....

INTRODUCTION

In May of 1981, a meeting between the chiefs of state of Honduras and Nicaragua was held at the Guasaule Nicaraguan border post at Nicaragua's request. The meeting was aimed at reviewing the delicate situation on the border as a result of recent attacks on Nicaraguan territory by counterrevolutionary bands. It was agreed at these talks that a meeting between the top military leaders of the two nations should be held as soon as possible in order to agree on a way to coordinate a joint military patrol of the border area as a means of preventing incidents.

Unfortunately, Honduras refused to agree to this. Subsequently, in April 1982, after the present Honduran Administration took office, Nicaragua presented to Honduras a seven point peace proposal. A key point in this proposal was the signing of a nonaggression pact between the two states in an effort to halt the rapid deterioration of their relations as a result of constant attacks on our national territory and the growing participation of Honduran Armed Forces in counterrevolutionary activities promoted by the U.S. Government through the CIA. During that same month, April, the Honduran Government rejected in toto the Nicaraguan peace proposal. In August and September 1982, Nicaragua continued its efforts to reach an agreement with the Honduran Government, but these efforts met with the same negative response.

Understanding the grave consequences which could stem from the use of Honduran territory as a base of operations and refuge for the mercenary forces which commit many crimes against and attacks on Nicaragua every day, and in compliance with UN Security Council Resolution No 530 which, in addition to expressing its serious concern over a possible military confrontation between Honduras and Nicaragua, urged interested states to take the steps necessary to avoid this conflict, the Nicaraguan Government feels that there is a pressing need to formalize the proposal for a nonaggression treaty between Honduras and Nicaragua which opens the path to peace, security, and mutual respect. This bilateral treaty with Honduras is perhaps more urgent because as time passes the participation of the Honduran Army grows and the U.S. military apparatus in that country increases its efforts to launch bigger and more dangerous military offensives against Nicaragua. This situation prepares the way for a generalized conflict which is rejected by the peoples of the two nations and repudiated by the Nicaraguan Government.

Intensified terrorist actions and the improvement of the aggressive war machinery against Nicaragua lends irrefutable and evident importance to this draft treaty which Nicaragua proposes with Honduras.

The proposed draft treaty, based on basic principles of international law, constitutes a new expression of the will for peace which guides Nicaraguan policy in its relations with all the countries of the world, particularly with its neighbors.

Nonintervention, prohibition of the threat of or use of force, and respect for people's self-determination are, among others, the principles on which the people's peace and security must be built.

Nicaragua expects that this draft treaty of peace, friendship, and cooperation will find a favorable and constructive response in the Honduran Government, which has expressed interest in a true restoration of peace and the normalization of relations between Honduras and Nicaragua, brother countries that are confronting one another mistakenly because of U.S. Government policy.

DRAFT OF THE PEACE, FRIENDSHIP, AND COOPERATION TREATY BETWEEN HONDURAS AND NICARAGUA

The Governments of Honduras and Nicaragua, anxious to strengthen the historic and fraternal ties joining the two nations and, as a result, determined to build peace and security between the two states, within the framework of respect for the principles of abstaining from resorting to threats of or use of force, nonintervention in the domestic affairs of other states, people's self-determination, peaceful solution of controversies, territorial integrity, and sovereign equality of states, and in accordance with provisions established in the UN Charter, have agreed to the following:

CHAPTER I

ARTICLE 1: The Republics of Honduras and Nicaragua solemnly promise not to resort to threats of or the use of force as a means of solving controversies which may arise between the two states.

ARTICLE 2: The high contracting parties renounce the use of force to violate the sovereignty, territorial integrity, or political independence of the other state.

ARTICLE 3: Likewise, the high contracting parties promise not to give political, military, economic, or any other type of support to individuals or groups promoting the overthrow or destabilization of the other state's government, as well as to prevent, using every means available, the use of their territory to attack or organize attacks, acts of sabotage, kidnappings, or criminal actions in the territory of the other state.

ARTICLE 4: The high contracting parties, in an effort to comply with the provisions of this treaty, will disarm and remove from the border area any individual or individuals who enter their territory in an attempt to attack the other state. They will also prohibit any trafficking in arms and war material that may be used against the other state.

ARTICLE 5: The people within the territory of each state will not engage in any activity to promote, organize, or instigate actions against the other state or collect funds for these actions.

ARTICLE 6: In the event third countries declare war or carry out military actions against either of the two high contracting parties, both parties agree, in the most absolute manner, to refrain from forming offensive alliances with or lending any kind of support to the enemies of either of the two republics. This does not impede the formation of alliances for the defense of their respective territories if they are attacked or invaded.

ARTICLE 7: Commercial and economic relations will not be used in any action against the sovereignty, the territorial integrity, or the political independence of the other party.

ARTICLE 8: The high contracting parties also agree to punish, according to their own internal laws and international treaties currently in effect, individuals who illegally seize ships or planes of the other state and take them to their respective territories. They also agree to sign an extradition agreement to punish these crimes. The ships or planes that are seized will be made available to the offended party as soon as possible, without being subject to retention or any legal measure.

CHAPTER II

ARTICLE 9: In the event of a controversy or situation between the two states that affects or may affect international peace and security, the high contracting parties will resort first to direct and friendly negotiations, including the formation of joint commissions, to solve the problem. If no agreement is reached, they will resort to other peaceful means to solve controversies recognized in UN Security Council Resolution No 530, as established in the following articles.

ARTICLE 10: The high contracting parties designate the Republics of Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela as guarantor states of this treaty.

ARTICLE 11: If no agreement is reached through direct negotiations or through joint commissions already created, they will resort to the good offices or the mediation of the guarantor states, which will receive every assistance available so that they can help resolve the controversy or situation presented to them.

ARTICLE 12: If, through the good offices or mediation of the guarantor states, an agreement is still not reached, either of the high contracting parties can ask the UN Security Council to resolve the controversy or the situation that affects or may affect international peace and security.

CHAPTER III

ARTICLE 13: To implement this treaty, the high contracting parties promise to disarm and to remove from the border area any individual or individuals inside their territory, as well as to dismantle any camps or bases in their territory that are used or may be used to organize or launch attacks on the territory or population of another state, or for any similar intention mentioned in this treaty.

ARTICLE 14: In the event that either of the contracting states denounces the existence of groups, camps, or bases in the other state or reports attacks originating in the other state without achieving positive results through direct negotiations, either of the parties may ask for the good offices or mediation of the states mentioned in Article 10 of this treaty.

The accusing party will present all the evidence supporting its claim to the foreign ministers of the guarantor states in order to facilitate the investigation of the charges.

The state that has been accused will permit and assist investigations that must be made in its territory in order to determine the validity or invalidity of the charge or charges presented.

ARTICLE 15: If the charge or charges are proven, the state that is found guilty will have to compensate the aggrieved state for all damages incurred, as well as any indemnification to which it is entitled. The Governments of Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela will determine, based on the facts, the amount and form of payment, and any other measures that should be taken to avoid a further violation of this treaty. The reparation mentioned in this treaty is an international obligation.

ARTICLE 16: If the guarantor states cannot solve the controversy or situation within 30 days from the date the charge was presented, or if the seriousness of the situation warrants it, either of the parties may turn to the UN Security Council, even if the 30-day period has not passed, so that this forum can hear presentations and issue a resolution on the situation or controversy.

ARTICLE 17: This treaty in no way affects the rights and obligations of the high contracting parties as set forth in the UN Charter.

ARTICLE 18: This treaty will be in effect for a period of 5 years, and can be extended at the parties' will. It will take effect once the ratification documents are exchanged. In the event that either party abrogates the treaty, it will remain in effect for a period of 1 year after submission of the proper notification.

ARTICLE 19: A copy of this treaty and the ratification documents will be filed with the UN Secretariat.

The governments of Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela will sign this treaty in their capacity as guarantor states.

In witness thereof, the plenipotentiary representatives of the republic of Nicaragua and Honduras sign this treaty in the city of ..... on .....

INTRODUCTION

The on-going nature and indefinite prolongation of the Salvadoran conflict seriously affect peace, security, and economic and social development in Central America.

In view of this situation, it is an unavoidable and moral duty to help, or at least not to obstruct, the efforts that are being carried out internally in El Salvador to find a political and negotiated solution to the conflict in that country in order to guarantee a stable and lasting peace, and to ensure a peaceful solution through legal means established by international law, in particular, fully respecting the sovereign rights of all peoples to decide their own destiny, without foreign intervention, coercion, or threats.

The constant and increasing U.S. Government intervention in the internal Salvadoran struggle is a key factor that obstructs and complicates the achievement of a political and negotiated solution, because it has become, in fact, the main arms supplier for the government forces directly, and for the revolutionary forces indirectly.

In order to justify its interventionist policy in El Salvador, the U.S. Government has accused Nicaragua of engaging in alleged arms trafficking for revolutionary forces from Nicaraguan territory, a pretext that the United States has also used as a justification to attack the Sandinist people's revolution and the Nicaraguan people politically, economically, and militarily, both overtly and covertly.

Aware of this situation, and in a new effort to contribute to a political solution, the Nicaraguan Government made public on 19 July 1983 a call to the countries involved in which it requested "an absolute halt to the supply of weapons by any country to the forces in conflict in El Salvador, so that those people can solve their problems without foreign interference."

Having received no reply to that call, the Nicaraguan Government has considered it necessary to formalize that proposal in concrete and detailed terms, in the form of an agreement to be signed by all the countries involved in El Salvador. In any case, Nicaragua is willing to sign immediately, even with just the United States, such an agreement, so that the U.S. Government will not be able to continue to justify its interventionist policy in El Salvador on the basis of alleged actions by Nicaragua.

DRAFT AGREEMENT TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE PEACEFUL SOLUTION OF THE ARMED CONFLICT IN EL SALVADOR

The governments of...

Considering the fact that the grave crisis being experienced by El Salvador, resulting from the armed conflict taking place there, is one of the principal factors that affects peace and security in the Central American region, and that all nations have the obligation, without detriment to the principles of nonintervention and the self-determination of peoples, to contribute through all possible legal means to ending the bloodshed in El Salvador and to promoting a peaceful solution that will make possible an end to the hostilities between the forces in conflict and the reestablishment of peace and harmony in El Salvador; and

Bearing in mind that the maintenance of the supply and traffic of weapons and military supplies and military and economic aid to the forces in conflict makes it very difficult to achieve a peaceful negotiated solution that will put a stop to the armed conflict being experienced by El Salvador, they have agreed on the following:

CHAPTER I

ARTICLE 1: The high contracting parties promise not to provide, or, in this case, promise to suspend, the military aid and training and the supply and traffic of weapons and arms to the forces in conflict directly or indirectly through third states.

ARTICLE 2: The high contracting parties likewise promise to adopt in their respective territories the measures that might be necessary to prevent the supply of and traffic in weapons and arms and provision of military aid and training to the forces in conflict in El Salvador.

ARTICLE 3: The high contracting parties also promise to use their good offices, jointly or on their own initiative, with third states that supply or permit the traffic in weapons and arms or that supply military aid and training to the forces in conflict in El Salvador, so that they will suspend this supply and aid, and join the efforts being undertaken for the reestablishment of peace and harmony in that nation.

ARTICLE 4: In order to ensure fulfillment of the provisions of this agreement by all the individuals and persons representing groups in their respective territories, the high contracting parties will adopt all the necessary measures to prevent the supply of and traffic in weapons and military supplies to any of the forces in conflict in El Salvador. For this purpose, vigilance at the borders, ports, airports, coastal areas, and any other places that can be used for that purpose will be reinforced.

ARTICLE 5: The high contracting parties also promise not to provide and, in this case, promise to suspend, all types of economic, financial, or technical aid that are or could be destined for the purchase of weapons and arms by the forces in conflict, or for the training of troops or other military objectives. They will also undertake the necessary efforts so that third states suspend the economic, financial, or technical aid that they provide for the same or similar objectives noted in this article.

ARTICLE 6: The high contracting parties also promise to promote and support in international forums all the initiatives to contribute to the reestablishment of peace in El Salvador, particularly those that promote a halt to the supply of and traffic in weapons and arms and provision of military aid and training to the forces in conflict in that country, and in this case, not to oppose in any forum the resolutions or sanctions that are proposed for that purpose.

ARTICLE 7: The high contracting parties designate Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela as guarantor states of this agreement.

CHAPTER II

ARTICLE 8: If no solution is found through direct negotiations to charges made by any of the high parties with regard to the violation of this treaty, those charges can be submitted to the good offices or mediation of the guarantor states.

ARTICLE 9: In order to facilitate the investigation of the charges, the party that raises the accusations will present all the evidence and proof on which it bases its charges to the foreign ministers of the guarantor states. The accusing state will permit and provide facilities for all the necessary investigations to be carried out in its territory in order to determine the validity or invalidity of the charge or charges presented.

ARTICLE 10: If the good offices or mediation of the guarantor states are not successful or if a solution is not presented within an appropriate period of no more than 30 days, or within a period agreed upon by the high contracting parties, beginning from the date the charge or charges were presented, or if the seriousness of the situation makes it necessary, any of the parties can have recourse to the UN Security Council, even before the expiration of that period, so that this forum can hear presentations and resolve the controversy or situation.

ARTICLE 11: This agreement will take effect once the pertinent instruments have been exchanged, and will remain in force for the duration of the current armed conflict in El Salvador. A copy of this agreement will be filed with the UN Secretariat.

The governments of Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela will sign this agreement as guarantor states.

In witness whereof, the plenipotentiary representatives of the Governments of ..... sign this agreement in the city of ..... on ..... of .....

INTRODUCTION

The crisis affecting the Central American region, the real causes of which are the centuries-old poverty and the oppression of its people, has been substantially aggravated by the foreign interventionism that has plagued the region since its independence and that has been and is one of the principal factors behind the profound situation of prevailing injustice and the consequent state of political and social turbulence in the region.

Since the inauguration of the Reagan administration, the Sandinist people's revolution has become the target of military, political, and economic aggressions by the United States, to the detriment of the Nicaraguan people.

Since 1981, Nicaragua has been daily suffering aggressions and "covert actions" from other countries, actions that violate international law and that are financed and directed by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), yet the U.S. Government tries to present Nicaragua as the country that threatens the peace and security of other countries of the region. These charges are simply a pretext used by the U.S. Government in an attempt to justify its "covert actions" against Nicaragua.

In order to establish clearly Nicaragua's unlimited support for the principles of international law which should govern relations among sovereign states, the Government of National Reconstruction has considered it necessary to formalize this draft of a general treaty among the Central American countries.

In proposing this draft treaty, Nicaragua is confident that it will be positively received by the governments that are sincerely determined to guarantee international peace and security and to promote fraternal and harmonious relations among the Central American countries.

DRAFT GENERAL TREATY ON THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE AND SECURITY AND ON RELATIONS OF FRIENDSHIP AND COOPERATION AMONG THE CENTRAL AMERICAN REPUBLICS

The Governments of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua, fully aware that the maintenance of peace and security in the region and the promotion of relations of friendship and cooperation among the nations of the region are necessary for the development and well-being of their peoples, and that the achievement of these lofty aspirations requires from the Central American states absolute respect for the fundamental principles that govern relations among states, such as the principles of nonintervention, self-determination of peoples, abstention from the threat or use of force, peaceful solution of controversies, respect for territorial integrity, and respect for the sovereign equality of states, principles that are established in the UN Charter; and

Recognizing that the Central American states' legitimate concern about guaranteeing their security has generated a trend of military development at present that tends to cause the political situation in the region to deteriorate and to divert economic resources that should be invested in the development of the Central American peoples, and that this situation makes a priority the adoption of adequate measures to guarantee that security through respect for the fundamental principles of international law, as has been pointed out;

Therefore, the Governments of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua have agreed on the following to guarantee peace and security among their states:

CHAPTER I

ARTICLE 1: The high contracting parties solemnly promise, in the conduct of international relations, not to resort to the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any of the contracting states.

ARTICLE 2: The high contracting parties will not resort to the threat or use of force to violate the existing international borders of the other states as a means of resolving international controversies, including territorial controversies and the problems related with the borders of the states.

They will also abstain from carrying out any act of reprisal that involves or could involve the use of force.

ARTICLE 3: The high contracting parties will abstain, in their respective territories, from organizing, promoting, or tolerating the organization of irregular forces or bands, whether armed or unarmed, including mercenaries, to undertake incursions into the territory of other states.

ARTICLE 4: The high contracting parties will adopt the necessary measures to prevent the use of their respective territories to organize, instigate, help, or participate in acts that constitute an attack on the internal or external security of other states and to prevent activities organized inside their territory to commit such acts.

CHAPTER II

ARTICLE 5: The high contracting parties solemnly promise not to intervene, directly or indirectly, for whatever reason, in the domestic or foreign affairs of any of the other states.

ARTICLE 6: The high contracting parties prohibit, in their international relations, armed intervention or any interference or threat that constitutes an attack on the legal entity of the other states, or the political, economic, and cultural elements that comprise them.

ARTICLE 7: They will also abstain from organizing, supporting, promoting, financing, instigating, or tolerating armed, terrorist, or subversive activities intended to overthrow the regime of another state or to intervene in internal struggles of other states.

ARTICLE 8: The high contracting parties recognize the inalienable right of states to choose their economic, social, political, and cultural system without interference from any other state.

ARTICLE 9: None of the high contracting parties will implement, support, or promote the use of economic, political, or any other type of measures designed to coerce the other states in order to achieve the subordination of the exercise of their sovereign rights or to obtain from them any type of advantage.

ARTICLE 10: International commerce and other forms of economic cooperation among the high contracting parties will be carried out independently of any difference in political, economic, and social systems. No state shall be the object of any discrimination based solely on such differences.

ARTICLE 11: Considering the essential responsibility of promoting economic, social, and cultural development of their respective peoples, the high contracting parties have the right and responsibility of freely choosing their objectives and means of development, of mobilizing and fully using their resources, and of undertaking economic and social reforms that will guarantee their peoples' full participation in the process of development and in its associated benefits.

CHAPTER III

ARTICLE 12: Ratifying their status as free, sovereign, and independent states, the high contracting parties declare that neither the Central American region nor any of the states that comprise it can become the strategic reserve of any foreign state.

ARTICLE 13: The high contracting parties will not authorize the installation in their respective territories of foreign military bases -- army, naval, or air force -- or military schools, nor will they permit their bases or national schools to be used for the training of soldiers who are not nationals of their respective countries.

ARTICLE 14: Without the prior agreement of all other high contracting parties, land, sea, or air military exercises of foreign forces or joint exercises with foreign forces in their respective territories or in the areas under their jurisdiction, or any type of military exercise in which members of foreign armed forces participate or in which war materiel belonging to foreign armed forces is used, will not be permitted, authorized, or tolerated.

ARTICLE 15: In the event third countries declare war on or carry out military actions against any of the high contracting parties, no Central American state will establish an offensive alliance with or provide any aid or support to the enemies of any of the Central American republics. This does not prevent the establishment of alliances for the defense of their respective territories if an attack or invasion takes place.

ARTICLE 16: The high contracting parties agree to cancel, within a period of 30 days, any maneuvers, exercises, or military training in which foreign forces are participating. They also agree to eliminate foreign bases, installations, and military schools within a period of 90 days. Both terms will be operational from the date this treaty goes into effect.

ARTICLE 17: The high contracting parties agree to punish, in accordance with their own laws and international treaties in effect, any individuals who illegally seize ships or airplanes of the other states and take them to their respective territories. They also agree to sign extradition treaties regarding this type of crime. The ships or airplanes that are seized will be returned to the aggrieved party as soon as possible, without retaining them or subjecting them to any legal action.

ARTICLE 18: To implement this treaty, the high contracting parties promise to disarm and to remove from the border area any individuals or groups inside their territory, as well as to dismantle any camps or bases in their territory that are used or may be used to organize or launch attacks on the territory or population of another state, or for any similar intention mentioned in this treaty.

CHAPTER IV

ARTICLE 19: The high contracting parties solemnly promise to resolve any situation or controversy through peaceful means recognized by international law so that international peace, security, and justice are not jeopardized.

ARTICLE 20: In the event of a controversy or a situation that may affect peace and security, the high contracting parties will resort to direct or friendly negotiations, including the formation of joint commissions, to resolve them; if no agreement is reached, they will resort to other means for the peaceful solution of controversies recognized in UN Security Resolution No 530, as established in the following:

ARTICLE 21: The high contracting parties parties will abstain from adopting any measure that may aggravate the situation to the extent of endangering international peace and security.

ARTICLE 22: The high contracting parties designate the Republics of Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela as guarantor states of this treaty.

ARTICLE 23: If no agreement is reached through direct negotiations or through joint commissions already created, they will resort to the good offices or the mediation of the guarantor states, which will receive every assistance available so that they can help resolve the controversy or situation presented to them.

ARTICLE 24: If, through the good offices or mediation of the guarantor states, an agreement is still not reached, either of the high contracting parties can ask the UN Security Council to resolve the controversy or situation that affects or may affect international peace and security.

CHAPTER V

ARTICLE 25: Charges pressed by any of the states regarding the violation of this treaty will be presented, with the pertinent evidence, to the guarantor states. The guarantor states will be then asked to launch appropriate investigations in order to determine the admissibility or inadmissibility of the charges. The high contracting parties will accept as binding the resolution issued by the guarantor states. The accusing party will present all evidence supporting its claim to the foreign ministers of the guarantor states in order to facilitate investigation of the charges.

The state that has been accused will permit and assist the investigations that must be made in its territory in order to determine the validity or invalidity of the charge or charges presented.

ARTICLE 26: If the charge or charges are proven, the state that is found guilty will have to compensate the aggrieved state for all damages incurred, as well as any indemnification to which it is entitled. The guarantor states will determine, based on available facts, the amount and form of payment, and any other measures that should be taken to avoid a further violation of this treaty. The reparation mentioned in this treaty is an international obligation.

ARTICLE 27: If the guarantor states cannot solve the controversy or situation within 30 days from the date the charge or charges were presented, or if the seriousness of the situation warrants, either of the parties may turn to the UN Security Council, even if the 30-day period has not passed, so that this forum can hear presentations and issue a resolution on the situation or controversy.

ARTICLE 28: This treaty in no way affects the rights and obligations of the high contracting parties as set forth in the UN Charter.

ARTICLE 29: This treaty will remain in effect for a period of 5 years, and can be extended at the parties' will. It will take effect once the fifth ratification instrument is delivered. In the event that this treaty is abrogated, it will remain binding on the party that abrogated it for a period of 1 year after the submission of the proper notification. It will continue in effect as long as three of the high parties wish it to be in force.

ARTICLE 30: The foreign ministry of the republic of ....will be charged with sending certified authentic copies of the ratification documents to the signatory and guarantor states.

A copy of this treaty and the ratification documents will be filed with the UN Secretariat.

The Governments of Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela will sign this treaty in their capacity as guarantor states.

TRANSITORY PROVISION

ARTICLE 1: Once the security of the Central American states is guaranteed through agreements among the countries of the region, as well as through the signing of agreements between the Central American states and those extraregional states which constitute a threat to any of the Central American states, the high contracting parties express their willingness to consider other matters of general interest, such as military advisers in the region.

In witness whereof, the plenipotentiary representatives of the Republics of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua sign this treaty in the city of....on....

CDS 'CONDITIONS' ON FOOD SUPPLY CRITICIZED

PA102231 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Domestic Trade Minister Dionisio Marenco appeared on last night's edition of the "Political Debates" program, which is sponsored by the Patriotic Front of the Revolution. The program dealt with several problems that have been raised by the public and for which explanations have been demanded.

The minister also spoke about speculators and certain problems that have come up with the CDS [Sandinist Defense Committees]. He noted that there have been cases of patronage and abuse in these committees. He mentioned instances where the CDS apparatus has forced people to participate in revolutionary vigilance and other tasks as conditions for supplying them with ration cards.

[Begin recording] [Program caller] My name is Lucas Cuadra, from Morazan. We have seen the CDS leadership giving specific instructions to their officials at the neighborhood level. According to these instructions, those who do not take part in surveillance duties or other CDS tasks have no right to receive certain products. We want to know -- through Subcommander Solis or Companero Marenco -- what solutions have been devised for this problem or what further instructions the CDS regional groups will receive. That is my question.

[Marenco] I will give you my personal opinion, which is also that of the government and the Domestic Trade Ministry. I want you to ask -- through your CDS channels -- what these specific instructions are. But I want to be very clear. The supply of goods should not be linked to any conditions. The CDS should not do this. This is the official opinion of the Domestic Trade Ministry. Just as we've said abroad that food should not be used as a weapon for political pressure, so we believe that there is no need to blackmail people or to force them to participate in tasks of vigilance under the threat of withholding food.

[Solis] The FSLN also agrees with what Marenco said. Ours is a position of principle: No conditions must be placed on the supply of food. There must be no political pressure in this area. This principled position is valid in Nicaragua. We feel that certain irregularities have appeared and that there has been some misinterpretation. Under no circumstances must the issuing of ration cards be tied to performance of CDS activities, which are voluntary in nature. This is the position of our organization and of the revolutionary government. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT REQUESTS FOOD AID FROM FINLAND

PA152130 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Finnish Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa met yesterday with Jorge Jenkins, Nicaraguan ambassador to Sweden, who is also accredited to the other European Nordic countries. In an exclusive interview for "The Extra Newscast," Ambassador Jenkins said that during his meeting with Prime Minister Sorsa he delivered a message from Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Government Junta, explaining the critical Central American situation. The Nicaraguan diplomat said that in view of the difficult situation caused by the constant armed actions and the economic war against Nicaragua, the revolutionary government requested Finland's political support and urgent aid in food products.

[Begin Jenkins recording] We have transmitted the request for food aid made by Commander Daniel Ortega, and it has been received positively by the Finnish Government. In this regard, the Finnish Government will study the request within the shortest time possible, in order to decide on the help it will send to our country. We will learn definite results in the next few days. [end recording]

TALKS WITH U.S. EDUCATORS, STUDENTS 'SUCCESSFUL'

PA141913 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] A State Council delegation has held meetings, which were successful for Nicaragua and its revolution, with students and professors from Harvard and Princeton. Roberto Arguello Hurtado, president of the Supreme Court and head of the Nicaraguan delegation, and Jose Luis Villavicencio, a member of the delegation, gave a report on their tour of the United States made at the invitation of the (Expanamerica) Association. They made statements at Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport last night.

Arguello Hurtado said they told Princeton and Harvard students and professors about the preparations that our government is making to hold elections, and noted that the U.S. media are not even bothering to report this activity. The Nicaraguan delegation presented the case of the Reagan administration's attacks on the Nicaraguan people and listed the peace efforts undertaken by the revolutionary government.

The Nicaraguan delegation met with Mr (Kimberly) of the Federal Election Commission, and with members of the Kissinger Commission.

SELA SECRETARY ALLEGRETT ARRIVES IN MANAGUA

PA141954 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] SELA Permanent Secretary Sebastian Allegrett has stated that SELA rejects any U.S. intervention in Nicaragua.

He affirmed the principles of nonintervention, self-determination of peoples, and solidarity with Nicaragua in the event of a direct U.S. intervention. The SELA leader, who arrived at Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport last night, noted that he is visiting Nicaragua to exchange views with our country's officials about the progress of the Action Committee for the Economic and Social Development of Central America. Allegrett said that he will talk with Nicaraguan officials about the Latin American Economic Conference, to be held in Quito 9-14 January 1984.

Havana Notes Visit

PA142037 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] SELA Permanent Secretary Sebastian Allegrett reiterated the organization's basic principles related to nonintervention and the self-determination of peoples. In statements issued in Managua, Allegrett said that SELA member nations had expressed economic support for Nicaragua at recent meetings, primarily because that Central American country has been the victim of economic coersion. He pointed out that the purpose of his visit was to carry out an exchange of views on SELA's experiences and operations in Nicaragua and to confirm the work of the Action Committee for the nation's reconstruction.

PEACE COMMITTEE LEADER ON WPC EVENT IN MEXICO

PA091735 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] The emergency meeting on the defense of Grenada and for peace in Central America and the Caribbean held in Mexico 2-4 November issued resolutions condemning the imperialist intervention in Grenada and the Yankee aggression against Nicaragua. This was reported by Commander Olga Aviles, chairman of the Nicaraguan Peace Committee, CONIPAZ, who arrived in Nicaragua yesterday after participating in the conference.

Commander Aviles said that the event was attended by such personalities as Romesh Chandra, president of the WPC; the vice president of the WPC; and Dessima Williams, Grenadian ambassador to the United Nations [as heard]. She said that the participants in the conference unanimously condemned the imperialist interference in Central America and the Caribbean, and recognized the peoples' right to decide their own destiny.

CONIPAZ GROUP LEAVES FOR VIENNA, GREECE

PA121520 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Excerpt] A delegation from the Nicaraguan Peace Committee, CONIPAZ, left today for Vienna. The delegation, headed by CONIPAZ President Olga Aviles, will participate in a peace meeting devoted to a discussion of the arms race. More than 300 delegations are scheduled to attend the sessions.

Following that meeting, the Nicaraguan delegation will travel to Greece for a meeting of the WPC Bureau of the Presidency.

ARDE COMMAND REPORTS ATTACK ON MILITARY POST

PA151534 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 15 Nov 83

[War Bulletin No 95, issued by the General Command of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, Armed Forces, in "the Nicaraguan mountains," on 14 November 1983]

[Text] The General Command of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, Armed Forces reports to the people of Nicaragua and the world:

1. At 0300 on 10 November 1983, ARDE forces attacked the military post of the interventionist Army in the Verdun agricultural settlement. The attack lasted 40 minutes. The number of enemy casualties is unknown.

2. At 0400 on 10 November, in the Verdun agricultural settlement, a [word indistinct] truck that was going to reinforce the military post in the area was ambushed. The enemy sustained several dead and wounded.

3. At 0330 on 10 November, a [word indistinct] truck of the EPS [Sandinist People's Army] was ambushed on the road from La Union to La Fonseca. Several members of the occupation army were traveling in the truck. As a result of this action, the enemy sustained six dead and several wounded. The army that defends the national sovereignty suffered no casualties.

4. At 1640 on 11 November, the [name indistinct] squad commanded by Companero Marino ambushed a truck of the Managua totalitarian regime on the road from La Union to La Fonseca, in Nueva Guinea. As a result of this action, the enemy sustained 25 dead and many wounded. Eight militiamen joined us in this operation. We should recognize our fighters' great skill in guerrilla warfare, because even though we confronted an army comprised of Cubans and interventionist internationalists, our army sustained no casualties.

Death to the Cuban and foreign interventionists! Death to the nine traitors and their corrupt clique! Without totalitarianism, or a return to the past!

[Dated] Nicaraguan mountains, 14 November 1983

[Signed] General Command of the ARDE Armed Forces

RAUL CASTRO HONORS GRENADIANS IN HOLGUIN

FL152140 [Editorial Report] Havana Television Service in Spanish at 2039 GMT on 15 November broadcast live the funeral services for the Grenadians whose bodies were sent to Cuba with those of the Cuban collaborators. The ceremony was held at the Calixto Garcia Plaza in Holguin. The color television coverage opened with a shot of honor guards posted at each of the 13 coffins covered by the Grenadian flag inside what the annoucer identified as the Celia Sanchez Manduley Hall of the Holguin Provincial Party Headquarters.

At 2046 GMT, the final honor guard took its position beside the coffins. The announcer identified its members as Raul Castro, Vilma Espin, Division General Senen Casas, and other leaders of the Cuban party and state. At 2048 GMT, they started walking toward the plaza, according to the announcer.

At 2049 GMT, the television showed the Cuban flag at half mast in Calixto Garcia Plaza, which was filled with people, according to the announcer more than 130,000. The television then showed signs that read: "Cuba -- never defeated" and "Yankee murderers, out of Grenada." The television then panned a group of women identified by the announcer as members of the Territorial Troops Militia. At 2050 GMT, Raul Castro, followed by other leaders, made his way to the speakers platform. At this time the Cuban National Anthem was played, followed by a slow bugle call. Raul Castro then began speaking at 2101 GMT.

Raul Castro's Speech

FL152158 Havana Television Service in Spanish 2101 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Speech by Army General Raul Castro at the funeral ceremony held at Holguin's Calixto Garcia Plaza to honor the Grenadians sent to Cuba -- live]

[Text] Dear Comrades: Still moved by the massive homage that the people paid yesterday to our brothers who fell in Grenada and by the very deep significance of the words of the commander in chief, we today fulfill, in this city of Holguin, the duty of paying posthumous honor to the group of Grenadian combatants whose lifeless bodies accompanied our fallen fellow countrymen.

It is very difficult to find such a precendent as this, which originates in the brutal rage of the Yankee Army, which, as a Pyrrhic victor in a fight that had no honor or glory, has desecrated the cadavers of those who fell in an unequal confrontation in the invasion of a small Caribbean country. These 13 anonymous Grenadian combatants died defending their invaded country [words indistinct -- transmission difficulty] days of hope, and today is such a day, when a night of suffering and anguish has begun, the homage that their people will not be able to pay them now.

The Cuban people, which unmistakenly developed [as heard], which unmistakenly disapproved of the insane conduct of those who are responsible for the bitter events that took place before the Yankee invasion of Grenada, respectfully bows its head before the simple rank and file combatants, who, in a distinguished and courageous attitude, overcame the confusion and gave their lives for what belonged to all Grenadians: the fatherland and revolution that meant a different future for the small island.

The gesture of this small group of models of the Grenadian people, and they are models for many other peoples, whose number has been jealously hidden by the U.S. invader, could not stop the takeover of their country.

Their resistance was smashed, not only by the overwhelming difference in the size of the forces used against them but also, and above everything else, by the unfavorable conditions for a popular resistance, which was created by the group that was responsible for the events that opened the doors to this brutal aggression of imperialism. The fallen Grenadians defended the honor of a people that has given birth to men such as Maurice Bishop and their names, which are today unknown, will probably become the banner of the future struggles of the now subjected people of Grenada.

Their behavior was the same, although highlighted 1,000 times, as the heroes of all Latin American countries throughout the years and through a variety of circumstances, but they have always fought an unequal battle against the U.S. aggressors, who, as Bolivar said, seem to have the destiny of loading our countries with suffering. Therefore, this homage that we are paying them today is also a demonstration of the infinite solidarity uniting the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean. We are facing a very close and powerful enemy that has despised us throughout history and which today is reviving the language of force as the only way of strengthening its domination over our nations.

There is infinite symbolism in the fact that 24 Cubans fell in another land defending the honor of our fatherland and that, for this, they received the homage of their people yesterday. And yet it is in Cuba that the Grenadians to whom we are saying farewell today must receive the meritorious acknowledgement of their heroism.

Humanity was shown a terrible spectacle of imperialist power in Grenada which was unleashed against a nation that could not defend itself with more than a symbolic resistance, limited by the most adverse circumstances that had been provoked by the lack of unity.

Abuse in the Caribbean became very disproportionate when the United States stomped on a miniscule territory, which can fit more than 27,000 times in its territory; which has an Army that does not number the police force in any U.S. city; and which has a population that does not even reach the number of inhabitants of a New York neighborhood. And, the United States also had difficulty in deploying the war machine used in the invasion.

The Cuban people, who during the past few days have fought to obtain the return to the fatherland of its wounded and prisoners and who have demanded the return of the bodies of the fallen, supports the Grenadian people in its hour of pain, a people who cannot pay the homage that its dead merit because they are currently feeling the heavy boot of the invader. Nor can they proclaim the names of their dead so that future generations may know what they did and thus take advantage of their exemplary attitude. In the name of an optimistic Grenada, a Grenada full of hope, for which Grenadians and Cubans worked and fought, Cuba honors, through these 13 unknown soldiers, all those who gave their lives and who today lie in the common graves where they were thrown by the Yankee invader.

In its eagerness to deceive international public opinion and its own people, the U.S. Government and military command created an enormous web of lies regarding the objective of the invasion, the pitiless way in which it was carried out, and the resistance of the Grenadian people, which they tried to minimize.

The United States did everything in its power to hide the real number of persons who died in the fighting and in its criminal bombing of civilian targets.

Such an effort can be explained by the intention of presenting the invasion of Grenada as a total success, and as proof of the combat effectiveness of its Rangers, parachute troops, and Marines; but it can also be explained by the humiliation they suffered when -- accustomed to scorning our peoples -- they took a large number of casualties in an operation calculated to be an easy punitive action that could be carried out in four hours with insignificant losses. Increasing knowledge of what happened in Grenada destroys these U.S. pretensions. The very fact that the bodies of these Grenadian combatants were easily identifiable by the uniforms they wore of the Grenadian Armed Forces is proof of a resistance -- inevitably isolated and spontaneous -- that took the lives of several of the invaders.

The arguments used by Washington to justify its military action in the Caribbean have been more than refuted. It is well known that U.S. policy toward this area has always been characterized by the most absolute and publicly proclaimed contempt. There is nothing in the past or in the present that would identify the Caribbean with the United States because it is not possible for any people to get along with those who discriminate against us because we are little, poor, and black. As far as the Americans are concerned, the Caribbean is an American lake filled with pretty little tourist islands that they do not botner to understand or help, that they consider to be under their domination, and on which they desire to perpetuate their hegemony any way they can.

The United States invoked the pretext of the violence with which those opposed to Bishop carried out their plans and, although there certainly was violence, this fact does not provide the slightest justification for the acts of the United States. Why does the United States not intervene -- in the name of those same principles -- against Pinochet in Chile, or the henchmen in Uruguay, or Guatemala, where the most elemental human rights are violated every day with the most naked show of violence? Why don't they try out that sudden humanitarian vocation and their renewed gendarme pretensions in so many places in the world where their own allies trample on their people under the false slogans of liberty and democracy, which the capitalist regime uses with absolute shamelessness?

It is true that there has never been a tradition of violent struggle in the Caribbean area. Its small countries, balkanized by the actions of colonialism and neocolonialism, just recently have reached formal independence and established ideals of true social justice. The highest exponent of these aspirations was precisely Grenada, which under the sound convictions of our beloved Comrade Maurice Bishop was carrying out a revolutionary process of exemplary bloodlessness, serene and profound, which had the support of the majority of the population. The alleged danger for the United States lay precisely there, a process that was a model for any of the supposedly paradisiacal little islands nearby, under whose false appearance the peoples' insane situation is worsening as they lose their identity and cease to recognize themselves.

It was the United States that acted with disproportionate violence against a prey that division and opportunism had placed in its path. The Caribbean peoples also identified with the common yearning for a better destiny, a future which imperialist forces try to prevent by pitting one against the other in a struggle between brothers. By participating in such a corrupt enterprise, the leaders of a few countries in the area who served as instruments of the U.S. invasion have brought upon themselves the disgrace of Cain who traitorously slew his brother.

In Grenada, the fighters for peace are filled with a deeply just motivation to redouble their efforts and oppose the prevalence of the noise of weapons against dialogue and coexistence. In Grenada, the defenders of reason and justice are filled with a cause that is more than powerful to advocate the dominance of law over vandalism and the violence of the so-called international gendarmes.

In the unfair destiny of Grenada the revolutionaries are filled with a lesson of how in a robust and strong organization of the revolution, groups and factions are cancers which must be removed with urgency and determination to prevent their propagation, using -- with serenity and good sense -- that correct formula which Fidel once showed us: neither tolerant nor implacable.

In Grenada, it was confirmed that the division of the masses is equivalent to the suicide of a revolutionary movement, because a revolution becomes an undefendable process when it is incapable of successfully calling all the people to war as the only possible way of confronting a powerful invader. The events in Grenada have once again shown our people the true feelings of imperialism, and they have also solidly reaffirmed our decision to defend ourselves and to prepare ouselves in the face of the most powerful and treacherous of enemies.

We feel proud of the mothers, fathers, wives, children, brothers and sisters, and other relatives of our fallen whose erect posture before the lash of the imperialist claw honors their dead and serves as an example for all the people. [applause] That attitude allows one to imagine what all Cuba would be like if the yellow fascist who governs in the United States attempts a direct aggression against our country. We have no other alternative than to continue preparing ouselves incessantly to convert our fatherland into a bastion, unconquerable by the United States because equipment is not what makes an army powerful, but rather it is the fairness of the cause that it defends with its weapons and, especially, the morale of its fighters. Men and women, this is what is fundamental. [applause]

As you know, we have recently held throughout the country the special Bastion 83 strategic exercise [June 1983], which constituted the principal task and the most important one undertaken in Cuba since the triumph of the revolution to prepare the country for defense. More than 160,000 of our men and women participated, about 25,000 leaders from every level of the party, the state, and the mass organizations, among them. And as our commander in chief pointed out, they exceeded all predictions. The exercise has served to prepare us better, to gain much experience for us, and also to show us our deficiencies.

During these past years, the Revolutionary Armed Forces, like an arm of the people, have carried on their shoulders the responsiblity of guaranteeing the defense of the country, completing missions and tasks of broad scope. Bastion 83 demonstrated that the question of the defense of the nation is the business of all the people of Cuba, and of all its political, government, and social institutions. And besides, it demonstrated that today the country's system of leadership, headed by the party, is capable, at the different hierarchical levels, of assuming the tasks which correspond to it by preparing all the people for war.

We find ourselves in a phase that is qualitatively superior in the preparation of the country for defense, which is to convert each Cuban into a combatant. We are working in this direction and we will not rest until each man and woman of our people, each citizen of this country, knows very well what to do in the case of aggression and each one knows clearly what his mission is. [applause] A step of major importance in achieving the arrangements for our people to defend our revolution has been the creation of the Territorial Troops Militia. In a little over 2 years, the first half million militia members were organized and armed, and basic training was provided to all officers of the Territorial Troops Militias.

In addition, the last 5- and 11-month courses were conducted to give the chiefs and cadres of our militias a more complete training.

The composition of the first half million was one woman for every four militia members. On 26 July last, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro referred to the need for organizing, arming, and training the second half million militia members, in whose composition Cuban women have massively participated to defend the fatherland. The figures have been higher and, out of every four militia members, three are women. [applause] We are determined to form these new units, and more than 45,000 new militia officers are being trained. Excluded from these totals are several thousand youths who are training as officers in the various military education centers and others who are attending FAR academies for specialized training. At the same time, the FAR capability and combat readiness are being raised with the valuable cooperation and assistance of the Soviet Union. The civil defense preparation of the population is being improved and, in addition to all that has been said, we are simultaneously working in the preparation of more than 50,000 cadres for the various leadership levels in case of war, beginning at the Central Committee, mass organizations, and the state's administrative bodies to the level of leaders of the rank and file of defense zones, in accordance with the experience gained from the Bastion 83 strategic maneuvers. [applause]

As demonstrated by the behavior of the Yankee invaders in Grenada, the command of their Armed Forces has assigned a determining role to air strikes and the use of artillery. In the case of an aggression against Cuba, the initial blow might be carried out by their man-of-war and, only after causing serious damage and virtually destroying the fighting means of the adversary, they introduce their troops into the battle. That is the way they conducted the fighting against the last position of fewer than 50 Cuban in Grenada. [applause] This also explains the shameful fact that the most powerful Army in the capitalist world delayed more than 24 hours in eliminating that group of 50 compatriots who fought there. [applause]

In the case that the enemy unleashes an aggression against Cuba, we must expect these same arrogant and cowardly tactics based on surprise and the excessive and brutal use of its enormous resources of destruction and death. We cannot expect that they will let us know ahead of time about the aggression. We must be capable of reacting to a surprise and treacherous attack and be able to resist the massive blows with which the enemy will try to destroy the FAR combat means and the fundamental politico-economic objectives of the country. We must recover from that first blow and, for that purpose, we must be ready, both from the material and moral viewpoints as well as politically and psychologically. To stop the enemy from attaining such objectives, it is necessary to conduct [applause] in peace time the engineering conditioning of the ground, that is to fortify the ground to preserve the personnel, equipment, and arms. The capability we have of putting under arms 1.5 million men and women is not enough.

The country has made a great effort in recent years to increase considerably our fortifications. Nevertheless, we have not yet achieved the goal of making every corner of our fatherland fully prepared with shelters and firing positions from which we can face up to the air, naval, and ground attacks, of the enemy as well as fight against its modern means of aggression.

On one occasion genial Lenin stated that the value of a revolution can be measured by the dgreee to which it is defended. I believe that in the last 25 years, our people, led by their working class, have demonstrated that they are capable of defending their revolution and that they will continue to do so in the years to come. [applause] As was ordered by Comrade Fidel, we will not stop. In recent years we have been quite successful on that path and will continue to do so until every man and woman in this country has a weapon, or a grenade, or a mine to set off under the feet of the aggressors. [applause and chanting]

Other revolutionary peoples -- suffice to mention one in contemporary history -- have demonstrated that under conditions such as were pointed out, an enemy can be defeated no matter how powerful he might be, and at the end of the battle one was able to observe the remaining ones, terrified, running on the roof of the Yankee embassy, hanging from the helicopters, as occurred in the heroic and invincible Vietnam. [applause]

About the fortifications I spoke of and the unavoidable need of increasing them, I must say that only in that way will we be able to resist the enemy's war of attrition and to preserve -- as I previously stated -- the lives of the people and their combat capability for the hour of truth when the Yankee soldiers attempt to occupy this country and be forced to face up to hundreds of thousands of combatants who will emerge from the entrails of the sacred ground of our fatherland to defend it and not give the invader an instant of truce. [applause] I can tell you, comrades of Holguin, that with the cost of a single shelter that you have in your airbase for one aircraft, we could built a 24-apartment building. [applause] It hurts us more than it does anyone else to have to make these gigantic investments, knowing the great needs for housing that we still have. But for us, as was established during the sixth Central Committee Plenum, with a social system that is foreign to war, for us, I repeat, to avoid war is the same as winning it, but in order to win it, in avoiding it, we must make these large and costly investments, no matter how many more needs we have. [applause]

This strengthening, these fortifications we have built and which we are building in greater numbers -- they will be increased further very soon -- will make it impossible for their numerous air, naval, and ground equipment to destroy our means, our arms, and, above all, will not destroy our population, which makes up our great army of the people. With this, we will force the enemy to land and fight face to face with us. There we will surely win. [applause] [Audience begins chanting unmonitorable slogan]

That might, which has really been enormous in the last 3 years -- the strengthening of the fortifications will be an enormous contribution to the defense and peace. Only the indestructible unity of our people around our party and our maximum chief, Comrade Fidel [applause], will make us in turn indestructible. [applause] That monolithic unity of our people and the unending preparation for defense, to which the economy's advance is indissolubly tied, will be the main factors removing the possibility of an aggression and, if it should take place, gaining victory. [more applause and chants] Thus, it is necessary to set in motion the possibilities available to the state, because the economy must continue to develop; the initiative and local resources as well as the most rudimentary object, which is a pick, a shovel, and a crowbar, must be put to use. For the sake of the fortifications, the people must make the best effort in contributing to this decisive task through their mass organizations.

Comrades, in saying farewell to these Grenadian revolutionaries, whose names we do not even know, we want to say that working for peace, dreams of a better world, and courage in combat are what make brothers of our fallen builders and collaborators. Imperialism may change many things in Grenada, deliver it to puppets and plunge it into oblivion. The people may be deprived of all their conquests and the airport they dreamed about may not be used. Or perhaps it will be converted into a Yankee military base. They may try to humiliate the revolutionaries, to persecute them, to hound them, to put them in jail, and to kill them, but they will not be able to erase the example of Grenada, the friend and the comrade, the pride of all the small nations of the world [applause], which has gone ahead, making with its success, its originality, and its modesty a contribution to the secular struggle of the peoples for their liberty.

Neither traitors nor imperialists can kill the memory of Maurice Bishop, [applause], or cast a shadow over his clean accomplishments and his virtues as a man and as a revolutionary, just as they can never eliminate the example of these men who were brought to Cuba like offal from an unjustified butcher shop, and whom we return like the eternal heroes of their fatherland that they are, [applause] and with whom all revolutionaries feel deeply identified.

We cannot predict what the occupiers will do with their remains, but we can indeed make sure that for them there will be a place in glory and for their cause there will be a day of victory. [applause]

Eternal glory to those who died in Grenada! [crowd responds: "Gloria!"] And to their main leader, Maurice Bishop! Fatherland or death! [crowd shouts: "We will win!"]

Dead Returned to Grenada

FL160222 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Text] At the close of this broadcast, the 13 Grenadian combatants were seen off at the Holguin airport. The people of Holguin rendered posthumous homage to them today. At the farewell ceremony, Army General Raul Castro, second secretary of the party and minister of the FAR, as well as other members and alternates of the Politburo were present.

Under difficult rainy conditions, the bodies were carried on the shoulders of members of our FAR to the airplane which will carry them to Barbados and from there to Grenada. As Raul Castro said in his speech this afternoon, these 13 anonymous Grenadian combatants died defending their country which was under attack, and they are receiving from the country which was their friend in the days of hope [words indistinct] the homage that their country cannot attribute to them now.

IMPRISONED GRENADIAN LEADERS TRANSFERRED TO JAIL

PA150411 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] The Yankee occupation forces in Grenada have transferred 31 Grenadian prisoners to the Richmond Hill Jail. Selwyn Starchan, the former minister of national mobilization, whose whereabouts had been unknown since the 25 October invasion, was among those transferred. Several military and political leaders who opposed former Prime Minister Maurice Bishop were similarly affected by this action.

It has also been learned that (Basil Gahayan), (Lester Redny), (Hugh Romaine), and (Ian Bartholomeu) are being held at the Richmond Hill Jail and have complained of ill-treatment. Bernard Coard, his wife Phyllis, and General Hudson Austin have likewise been imprisoned at Richmond Hill. The Yankee occupation authorities have released 74 of the 238 Grenadians arrested. Including this latest group, 92 Grenadians have been released. Approximately 146 Grenadians are still being held.

BOLIVIAN CONGRESSMEN HONOR FALLEN CUBANS

FL141439 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] The delegation of Bolivian congressmen that is visiting Cuba has honored the Cuban constructors and collaboraters who fell in Grenada with a 1-minute period of silence in their memory during a visit that the delegation made to Holguin.

At a ceremony held in the Calixto Garcia Iniguez Plaza, Deputy Francisco Figueroa, fourth secretary of the Bolivian Chamber of Deputies and a member of the Popular Alliance, asked that this simple homage be paid to those who knew how to defend the revolutionary principles of the Cuban people with honor. The Bolivian delegation, which includes 8 senators and 21 deputies -- headed by Luis Luis Pelaez -- laid a wreath at the mausoleum where General Calixto Garcia Iniguez is buried.

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

GOVERNMENT GRATEFUL FOR U.S. ROLE IN GRENADA

FL151318 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 0455 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] The Government of Antigua and Barbuda and the opposition have expressed their appreciation in Parliament for the U.S. role in what they called the liberation of Grenada. The prime minister of the twin island state, Vere Bird, said the countries of the eastern Caribbean will always be grateful to the United States for coming to the rescue of the eastern Caribbean. Mr Bird said the United States, along with the multinational force, have spared the Caribbean from Russian and Cuban domination. He noted that Grenada was to have been a launching pad for the subversion of democratically elected governments in the eastern Caribbean.

BARBADOS

TULL SAYS COUNTRY DOES NOT REGRET GRENADA ROLE

FL151316 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 0455 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] External Affairs Minister Luis Tull of Barbados says his country has no regrets about its role in Grenada, where it was answering a call for help. The external affairs minister said any short-term negative effect on the region's tourist-based economy will be the price to pay for standing on principle.

GRENADA

COARD DENIES ROLE IN EVENTS LEADING TO COUP

PA151517 Paris AFP in English 1347 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Nov 15 (AFP) -- Grenada's former Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard, believed to have played a key role in the overthrow and assassination of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, has denied participating in events leading up to the October coup. Barbados attorney Deighton Rawlins, who met with the imprisoned former leader in Grenada yesterday, said Mr Coard felt the charges were "unjust." He told the lawyer he was not at Fort Rupert on the day of the assassination, and that he had remained on the outside following his own resignation several days before.

Mr Coard's name has been linked to General Hudson Austin, who replaced Mr Bishop in a bloody coup on October 19, before U.S. invading troops cut short his reign. Mr Bishop was shot along with three of his cabinet ministers and a number of his supporters by Grenadian Army troops. Incarcerated at Richmond Hill prison near the Grenadian capital of St George's Mr Coard and General Austin await judgment under a new provisional government. Mr Rawlins said the former deputy prime minister expressed surprise that his wife Phyllis, said to be five months pregnant, was also being held. Mr Coard also accused the United States of attemtping "by every means possible to implicate him in the events of October 19," Mr Rawlins said. He said Mr Coard was in good health and appeared not to have been mistreated. He was also said to believe that the situation today did not mean the end of the revolution on Grenada.

GUADELOUPE

20 INJURED IN BOMB EXPLOSION IN CAPITAL

PA151340 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0847 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Fort-de-France, Martinique, 15 Nov (LATIN-REUTER) -- Police reported last night that 20 people were injured when a bomb exploded in a parking lot located in front of the main government offices. The explosion, one of several that occurred on the island yesterday, followed an attack that armed men carried out on the Radio Caribe International Station, in Pointe-a-Pitre, the capital. The station personnel were asked to leave the studios before a large bomb was exploded. It seriously damaged the eight-storied building in which the station operates.

Two additional bombs destroyed a small plane at Baillif Airport and the offices of a water distributing company. A fifth bomb was deactivated in front of a police office in Capesterre. Police said that no one has claimed responsibility for the attacks. Several bomb explosions in French Caribbean territories this year have been claimed by the Caribbean Revolutionary Alliance, a group fighting for independence and against what it describes as French colonialism.

ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

PARLIAMENT RESOLUTION APPROVES GRENADA ACTION

FL121650 Bridgetown CANA in English 1551 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] Kingstown, St Vincent, Nov 11, CANA -- The St Vincent and the Grenadines Parliament has approved steps taken by the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) to invite a U.S.-led multinational force to intervene militarily in Grenada. Fifteen members of the 19-member House of Assembly took seven hours yesterday to debate and support the resolution tabled by Prime Minister Milton Cato, one of the OECS leaders who requested U.S. military help.

The resolution also expressed gratitude to President Reagan and the Armed Forces of the United States, Jamaica, and Barbados for their "timely" assistance, extended condolences to the families of members of the Armed Forces who died during the invasion, commended the conduct of the multinational force, and urged the Government of St Vincent and the Grenadines to continue to render whatever assistance necessary to facilitate the restoration of constitutional government in Grenada. Prime Minister Milton Cato said the October 25 invasion, which followed a coup six days earlier in which Prime Minister Maurice Bishop was killed, should be a lesson to those who "would seek to overthrow governments by violent means."

PART OF POLICE CONTINGENT RETURNS FROM GRENADA

FL121550 Bridgetown CANA in English 1520 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] Kingstown, St Vincent, Nov 12, CANA -- Twelve of the 32 Vincentian policemen who were in Grenada as part of a Caribbean peace-keeping force were flown home yesterday on a U.S. military transport plane. The other twenty policemen are still doing peace-keeping duties in Grenada, official sources said.

St Vincent and six other Caribbean nations provided about 300 troops and policemen to support the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada October 25 to restore elected government.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

VENEZUELAN FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS, DEPARTS

FL101929 Bridgetown CANA in English 1909 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Nov 10 (CANA) -- Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco held talks with Trinidad and Tobago Prime Minister George Chambers on the Grenada situation in Port-of-Spain Tuesday night, Ministry of Information officials have confirmed. Zambrano flew into Trinidad on Tuesday for the talks. Information Ministry officials said the Venezuelan foreign minister left Trinidad yesterday. A statement from this country's Ministry of Foreign Affairs said the meeting was arranged at the request of the president of Venezuela, Luis Herrera Campins.

With Prime Minister Chambers at the meeting were his Foreign Minister Dr Basil Ince, Labour Minister Errol Mahabir, and Chief of Protocol Knolly Hezekiah. The Venezuelan foreign minister was accompanied by Army Touron Lugo [as received], that country's ambassador to Trinidad, and other Venezuelan officials. Both Trinidad and Venezuela have expressed concern at the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada last October 25.

VISIT OF CUBAN TRADE DELEGATION POSTPONED

FL151225 Bridgetown CANA in English 1843 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Nov 14 (CANA) -- The Trinidad and Tobago Information Ministry today announced the postponement of a visit by an official Cuban mission led by External Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrisas which was due to arrive here today. Information Ministry officials said the decision to postpone the visit related to "a matter of time," but said it would definitely take place at a later date.

The mission was scheduled to hold three days of talks with Industry and Commerce Minister Desmond Cartey, State Enterprises Minister Ronald Williams, and other government officials. Discussions were to focus on trade matters, particularly in the fields of sugar, petroleum, fertilizers, steel, cement and light manufacturing, an official statement said.

REVIEW OF RELATIONS WITH CARICOM CALLED FOR

FL151245 Bridgetown CANA in English 2114 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Nov 14 (CANA) -- The Women's League of the ruling People's National Movement (PNM), of which Trinidad and Tobago's Prime Minister George Chambers is political leader, has called on government to review "seriously" its position in the Caribbean Community (Caricom).

In a resolution passed at the League's annual conference, the Women's League said that "in view of the recent indifference displayed by certain regional leaders, Trinidad and Tobago should review seriously its position in respect of the Caribbean Community." The statement came after the League had deplored the "undiplomatic language" used by a regional prime minister in reference to Basil Pitt, until recently this country's High Commissioner to Barbados and the eastern Caribbean.

The Women's League statement was a reference to the recent rift caused in Caricom over Trinidad and Tobago refusing to support an American-led invasion of Grenada that was supported by five member governments of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), Barbados, and Jamaica.

A diplomatic quarrel also ensued over whether Barbados Prime Minister Tom Adams had asked Pitt to inform Chambers of the invasion plan. Pitt said he did not, and Adams called the envoy a liar.

The Trinidad and Tobago Government subsequently withdrew Pitt from Bridgetown at Adams' request and asked the newly appointed Barbados High Commissioner to Port-of-Spain to stay in Barbados for the time being.

The Women's League expressed support for Chambers and for the "statesmanlike manner" in which he handled the Grenada affair. In praising the action, the League outlined support for the following:

-- The Trinidad and Tobago stand against the use of force as a first resort, more so because of the close relationship which exists between both states (Grenada and Trinidad);

-- The respect displayed by the government of Trinidad and Tobago for international law, the United Nations Charter, and the sovereignty of all independent states, irrespective of size; and

-- The fact that the government's principled stand was in keeping with the vast majority of international opinion.

The PNM Youth League has also called on government to review its role in the Caribbean integration movement in the light of what could have been considered a snubbing of this country by apparently leaving Prime Minister George Chambers out of the decision-making process for the invasion.

PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERS OFF TO LONDON, NEW DELHI

FL151601 Bridgetown CANA in English 1543 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Nov 15 (CANA) -- Trinidad and Tobago's Prime Minister George Chambers left here this morning with a government team on his way to New Delhi, India, for the November 23-29 Commonwealth Heads of Government Conference.

The prime minister and his team, which includes Labour Minister Errol Mahabir, are due to travel via New York and London.

Chambers is expected to hold talks with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher during his three-day stay in London, according to officials here.

Finance Ministry Permanent Secretary Frank Barsotti, foreign affairs officer Lingston Cumberbatch, and Trade Ministry Public Relations Officer Basdeo Maharaj were down to accompany Chambers to India, according to an official statement.

The TRINIDAD GUARDIAN said today that Chambers would be joined later by Foreign Minister Basil Ince, State Enterprises Minister Ronald Williams, and Central Bank Deputy Governor Dr Eurice Bobb.

The paper reported that Chambers was expected to stay overnight in New York before going to London and on his way back from India stop in Miami to address a luncheon meeting on December 2.